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LAST EDITION

DUTCH OFFICIALS CALL SHIP SEIZURE 'ACT OF VIOLENCE'

Statement Published in Holland
Reviews Situation Which Led
Up to Action by Great Britain
and the United States

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—The seizure of the Dutch merchantmen in American ports is characterized by the Dutch Government in a statement in the Official Gazette as an "act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling."

The Government takes issue with the proclamation of President Wilson regarding the decision of the United States, saying it contains assertions which are contrary to the facts.

The statement says the Dutch nation "with painful surprise" has taken notice of President Wilson's proclamation and that the seizure of a neutral mercantile fleet is unjustifiable. It continues:

"According to President Wilson's proclamation the Netherlands owing entirely to the German pressure, failed to observe the preliminary arrangement which was proposed for the purpose of leaving no longer idle the Dutch tonnage in American ports and furnishing an opportunity to make voyages within a period of 90 days, pending a definite agreement on Dutch tonnage and rationing."

"This is distinctly incorrect. It is equally as incorrect as the allegations that Germany had threatened to sink two ships which were to sail from Holland in exchange for two from America which were to sail to Holland with America's approval, and that Germany had made increasing threats to prevent both the observance of a preliminary arrangement and the conclusion of a permanent one. The real facts of the case are as follows:

"After the (American) War Trade Board had insisted that Dutch ships in American ports make trips pending a definite arrangement, the Netherlands Government proposed that some of the ships should make voyages for the commission for relief in Belgium, which Holland has always fostered sedulously for the benefit of distressed Belgium and Northern France."

"When information was received that Germany objected to America's demand that a Dutch ship sail from Holland each time in exchange for a relief ship sailing from America, the Netherlands Government deemed it a duty imposed by good faith to inform the American authorities thereof immediately so that a ship which was then on the way toward Argentina could be given a different destination. The direct consequence was that those ships were sent moving, which was exactly in accordance with the provisional agreement."

"Respecting sailings to Cete (France), a Swiss interest with which Holland sympathized warmly, the shipowners agreed thereto completely as soon as France gave assurance that the ships would not be detained at Cete. Accordingly, several ships were chartered for this service. The chartering and sailings of all these ships were not sensibly delayed by the aforementioned objections, neither did Germany attempt to obstruct the execution of the provisional agreement which affected traffic between transatlantic ports. What did seriously interfere with its execution was the fact that cablegrams to and from shipowners were extremely slow in transmission, and sometimes never were delivered. The cause of this remains unexplained."

"The fact is that a majority of the ships had been chartered under the provisional agreement through the War Trade Board and part were already sailing to South America, but were stopped en route by the American authorities while in the Pacific. Ships plying between the western coast of the United States and the Dutch East Indies made regular voyages without any impediment direct or indirect by the Netherlands Government. The ships now in British ports in and outside Europe and in the Portuguese port of St. Vincent, were prevented from sailing by the British and Portuguese themselves."

"As shown by the foregoing the allegation that the Netherlands, owing to German pressure, was powerless to observe the provisional agreement is contrary to fact. That the President was incorrectly advised is proved conclusively on a point of greater importance, namely, where the statement mentions the new demand that Dutch ships would have to enter the war zone and the seizure which followed Holland's reply."

"After the incorrect allegation that Holland was unable to observe the provisional agreement, Great Britain on March 7 made Holland a final proposal, whereupon Holland came forward with a counter-proposal which was unacceptable. Even had the arrangement been concluded Holland would have been unable to keep it in actual practice, for which reason the seizure was determined upon. This reason, strange though it may seem, lacks one important link which is indispensable to place the matter in a proper light. What were the facts?"

"On Feb. 22 the Netherlands, in view of the food shortage threatened in the coming summer, asked America to advance 100,000 tons of wheat on account of 400,000 to be definitely arranged for. It is true that the associated governments on March 6 replied affirmatively

(Continued on page four, column one)

COUNCIL UPHOLDS CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—By a resolution adopted here by the city commissioners on March 13, 1918, students who profess Christian Science as a religious faith, will be allowed to omit the study of textbooks on health and hygiene where such studies are at variance with the tenets of their belief, according to the Asheville (N. C.) Labor Advocate.

The students desiring this exemption will, however, be required to bring a written statement to this effect from parents to the principals, and in place of such work they will be required to do other school work of equal time value.

QUEBEC CONDITIONS STILL UNSETTLED

Rioting Was in Progress in the
City Last Night—Mayor
Read Riot Act 36 Hours
After Outbreak Occurred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian bureau of The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state that the Government does not desire to give undue weight to the regrettable disturbances in Quebec City. At the same time, every precaution is being taken to prevent, if possible, a further outbreak of the rowdy element in the ancient capital of the Dominion and, if the counsel of the hot-heads prevails and further riots are indulged in, as is rumored in Ottawa may be the case, to deal with the law-breakers in the sternest possible manner. No instructions, up to late Saturday afternoon, had been issued from Ottawa to General Landry, commander of the Quebec military district, to proclaim martial law, but every measure was being taken to protect the lives of the citizens and public property. Col. H. A. B. Machin, director of the Military Council, has left for Quebec to investigate the situation on the spot.

As stated in Saturday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, telegraphed to the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. H. A. Lavigne, who is also a member of the Federal Parliament, and, of course, a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him for a report of the disturbances. To this the Mayor replied as follows:

"I am unaware of press accounts on which your base statement contained in your telegram of March 29 to the effect that the attitude of the municipal police authorities was passive, that no real effort was made by the civic authorities to prevent the assault on federal officers or put down disturbance. Such accounts, doubtless, were grossly exaggerated in the outside press. The disturbances of last night and tonight are sincerely deplored by myself and citizens of Quebec. The lack of discretion, tact and discrimination on the part of the officers responsible for the enforcement of the Military Service Act seems, to a large extent, to account for these unfortunate occurrences. I sincerely hope that immediate instructions will be issued to the proper authorities here in order that further trouble be avoided."

To this telegram the Prime Minister sent the following reply:

"Your telegram has been received and transmitted to the Military Service Council for their consideration. They desire to have particulars of the alleged lack of discretion, tact and discrimination to which you allude. My telegram to you made no statement beyond a reference to the press reports which were fairly summarized therein. If these reports are inaccurate"

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RUSSO-UKRAINIAN PEACE DEMANDED

Germany Insists on the Formal
Conclusion of Peace Between
New State and Russia—
Terms With Rumania Outlined

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Germany now insists upon the formal conclusion of peace between Russia and Ukraine. Germany's action is the answer to the People's Commissaries' protest against German activity in Ukraine.

MOSCOW, Russia (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Treaty between Russia and Rumania has been completed. It provides that Rumania shall evacuate immediately the strategic terrain near the mouth of the Danube and shall withdraw her troops from Bessarabia within two months. All the evacuated places shall be occupied immediately by Russian troops. After the expiration of two months, however, a Rumanian detachment of 10,000 men will be permitted to remain in Bessarabia to guard railway stations. The policing of Bessarabia will be attended to by local militia. Rumanians arrested in Russia will be exchanged for Russian revolutionary soldiers arrested in Rumania. An undertaking is made by Rumania not to take offensive action against the Russian Republic Federation, and also to assist the federation if such action is begun by other powers. Russia pledges to Rumania the surplus of grain in Bessarabia after the population and the Russian troops have been supplied. Rumania reserves the right to purchase provisions necessary to feed the Rumanian population in Russia. For the benefit of Rumania, Russia will reestablish the depots organized by the Allies for feeding the Rumanian people.

Paper Money for Russia

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday) (By Associated Press)—Germany has issued new paper money in the occupied Russian territories in denominations of three rubles, one ruble and less. The money is remitted by the Eastern Bank of Commerce and Industry of Posen. The face bears inscriptions in German, Polish, Lithuanian and Lettish, with no Russian words.

The Council of Commissioners has issued a decree establishing state control of insurance companies.

VOLOGDA, Russia, (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The French, Italian and Serbian diplomatic staffs have arrived here and will open temporary offices. The members of the Belgian, Greek and Portuguese legations have remained in Finland.

FORMER TURKISH SUBJECT ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—George S. Ameer, a teacher at the training school for boys at Thompson Island in Boston Harbor, was brought before William A. Hayes Jr., United States Commissioner today on a charge of having declared his intention to renounce allegiance to the United States. Ameer was formerly a Turkish subject and it was stated before Commissioner Hayes that he had refused military duty and expressed the opinion that the United States was wrong in the present war. Federal authorities believe that Ameer was spreading his opinions among the boys. Bail of \$1000 was furnished.

ARCHBISHOP VISITS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York and primate of England, called on President Wilson today.

UNION CARPENTERS FAIL TO GO TO WORK

NORFOLK, Va.—A large percentage of the union carpenters employed on government construction at army and naval bases here, failed to go to work today. Union leaders said that no strike had been called, although the men had demanded an increase in wages from 58 to 62½ cents an hour. Union carpenters employed at the navy yard at Portsmouth and the aviation field at Hampton also did not go to work this afternoon. This means that most of the carpenters employed by the Government in the entire vicinity are out.

Other classes of skilled labor also have begun to walk out. At the Bush Bluff army base, 500 carpenters and the entire force of electricians, plumbers and sheet metal workers have quit work. All carpenters working for contractors at the Portsmouth Navy Yard have gone out.

GOVERNOR STRIKES AT DRY REFERENDUM

Massachusetts Chief Executive
Clearly Intimates He Would
Veto Proposal to Send Prohibition
Ratification to Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Holding the Amendment "advisory" referendum on the National Prohibition Amendment to be outside the scope of the Massachusetts State Constitution, Governor McCall today issued a statement virtually announcing that he would veto the proposition should the Legislature unexpectedly pass it. While the wets in the Senate may call up the referendum when the subject is reached on Tuesday afternoon, it is conceded that the Governor's statement has eliminated whatever slight prospect it might have had of being adopted.

Governor McCall's statement was in reply to communication from William Shaw, who was a candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket. It is regarded as reflecting the desires of the leaders of the Republican organization of Massachusetts that the federal amendment be ratified by the present Legislature, thus avoiding an embarrassing political situation next fall should the party fail in this accomplishment.

Dry leaders in the Senate questioned whether the Governor's statement, coming almost at the last moment, would have a wholly beneficial effect upon the ratification vote or if it was not more of a political move. They were free to say that such a statement from Mr. McCall would have been more helpful had it been contained in his special message sent to the Legislature at the time he transmitted the certified copy of the federal amendment to the House and Senate.

In his communication, Mr. Shaw, who is General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, said: "I and my people are much interested to know what your attitude is in regard to the referendum to the people of the Commonwealth of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution on prohibition."

In reply Governor McCall said: "With regard to the proposed referendum upon constitutional prohibition, the only reference to the referendum in our state constitution is in Article 42 of the Amendments, which gives the General Court the power to refer to the people any act or resolve, and if the people approve at the regular election next ensuing, the act or resolve shall become a law. Very obviously the referendum proposed does not come under this provision. Whichever way the people vote upon this referendum it neither accepts nor rejects the Constitutional Amendment. To accept or reject it is the duty of the Legislature under the Constitution of the United States. As the referendum would have no legal effect and would be a proceeding entirely outside of our Constitution, there is no reason why it should become a law."

APPEAL TO FOOD ADMINISTRATION

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The National Food Administration has been asked by the State Administration to prevent loss of the entire bread supply in Kansas City, resulting from the walkout of union bakers, in connection with the general strike here. Every large bakery, with one exception, has been affected by the strike, and a number of the closed concerns have war contracts.

CHILD LABOR LAW BRIEF

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A government brief filed in the Supreme Court defends the constitutionality of the child labor law on the ground that lack of such federal regulation would give some states an unfair advantage in interstate commerce. The case is slated for argument April 15.

COMMANDEERING CAR LINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the Shipping Board to commandeer electric lines connecting with shipyards.

LABOR DISPUTES ADJUSTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eleven labor disputes were adjusted last week, the Department of Labor has announced. About 20,000 workers were involved.

LOS ANGELES PUTS BAN ON SALOONS

Gandier Ordinance Goes Into Effect—208 Liquor Houses Out of Business—Eleventh-Hour Legal Actions Are Ineffective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Gandier No-Saloon Ordinance, which went into effect here at midnight on March 31, put 208 saloons out of business, provided the future limitations of hotel and restaurant licenses to 100, prohibited the sale of distilled alcoholic liquors and regulated the sale and service of vinous and malt alcoholic beverages.

Under this ordinance, however, distilled liquors may be served in private homes, while hotels and restaurants may serve with bona fide meals liquor containing distilled spirits and less than 14 per cent alcohol between the hours of 11 a. m. and 9 p. m. The establishment by the city of social centers to take the place of the saloon as an institution is advocated.

Two eleventh-hour legal actions brought by liquor interests to prevent the ordinance becoming operative, have been lost. One suit was brought in the United States Federal Court before Judge Bledsoe, and was based on the contention of a firm of liquor dealers that because it had paid the federal license up to June 1 the firm should be allowed to continue in business up to that date, on the theory that a federal license was paramount to any law enacted by city or State. Not only did Judge Bledsoe deny this claim, but also scored the liquor traffic and the flimsy attack upon the ordinance.

The other action, brought before Judge Myers of the Superior Court, was one in which application was made for a temporary injunction to restrain the Mayor and city officials from enforcing the ordinance. Several technical reasons were set out, as well as an appeal to the court to consider the financial loss to be experienced by hotels, restaurants and cafes. Judge Myers denied the application for a temporary injunction. He stated that unless the plaintiff could make some further showing on Monday he would dismiss the entire action.

Neither court looked with favor upon the actions of the liquor people in bringing their suits a few days before the ordinance was to become operative, since the ordinance had passed five months previously.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, England (Monday)—A British destroyer struck a mine on Wednesday and sank. It is officially announced. One officer and 40 men were lost.

VICTORY CALLS FOR SUPPLIES AND MEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Satisfactory as is the news from the western front, Mr. Lloyd George's words in his message to America to the effect that the battle is only just beginning and his statement that Britain must be prepared for further sacrifices to insure final victory must be acted upon by increased provision of man-power and materials. It is clear that Germany hopes for a decisive result, but the present pressure cannot be maintained indefinitely. The refitting of armies on both sides must be carried out. The Germans are finding their advance increasingly difficult and a pause will assuredly come. The paramount importance, therefore, of refitting armies without delay is evident. It is important that not only Britain but her allies should be thoroughly alive to this and do all possible to expedite the supplies and men, which will insure victory in the West.

EXTREME PENALTY FOR SPIES URGED

More Severe Measures Than Interment Are Proposed in Congress to Suppress the Various Forms of Espionage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further steps to eradicate what members of Congress have repeatedly referred to as the "secret and mysterious blight" which has hindered the production of ships and of aeroplanes, and which, in fact, has interfered with all the productive activities of the nation, will immediately be undertaken by Congress, according to a statement just made by Senator Overman of North Carolina, active head of the State Senate Judiciary Committee. The various departments of the Government have been tireless in their efforts to have legislation enacted of such a character as would strengthen them in their attempts to deal with the many forms of espionage brought to the attention of the Government through the Intelligence Bureau.

Letters bearing on the question, and the necessity for more drastic penalties for spies, conspirators and disloyalists of all kinds, have been submitted to members of the Senate through the Attorney-General. Senators have, in their turn, repeatedly declared that the punishment for breaking the law and for obstructing the progress of vital enterprises has not been sufficiently severe to eliminate the danger or to deter the delinquent.

(Continued on page six, column three)

BATTLE IN FRANCE TURNS IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIED FORCES

Resistance Stiffens as Reinforcements Come Up—New Movement of Crown Prince Held Up After Preliminary Success

The great battle has entered upon its twelfth day. Such a thing would have seemed incredible to a Marlborough, to a Frederick, or to a Napoleon, but a new era came in with Mukden, and has been developed incredibly during the present war. Men talk quite calmly of the present battle going on for a month or more, the Prime Minister, in England, talks grimly of a continuation of sacrifices, and declares that the struggle is only just opening, and it has to be acknowledged equally calmly that there is nothing antecedent, improbable, much less impossible, in all this.

Eleven days of furious struggle have bent the allied line into a vast right-angle, having its angle just 62 miles from Paris, where it swings across the Nord Railway, from Calais to the capital, at Montdidier. The side of the angle from Montdidier to Laon is a comparatively straight one, but that from Montdidier to Lens is a succession of salients, and so much more dangerous to Marshal Hindenburg.

The intention of the original attack was undoubtedly to break through the British lines before Cambrai, and occupy Amiens, with a view to gaining the coast from Ostend to Boulogne, and ultimately perhaps simultaneously marching on Paris. When, in spite of overwhelming numbers, the British stood firm, when on the first day the advance covered only three miles instead of twenty, and it proved impossible to do more than bend the line, the tactics were changed. The main pressure was shifted further north, and General von Below was ordered to crush the section of the British line commanded by General Byng before Arras. This effort proved even less successful than that of General von Katten and General von Hutier further south. Byng's men held "the pillar" of Arras so heroically that no impression at all was made by von Below, and only terrible losses incurred. Had it not been for the fact that the greater success of von Katten in the center, and von Hutier on the left, forced Byng slightly to correct his line, in order to maintain the entire front unbroken, he would be standing today where he did when the battle opened.

The failure of von Below caused a further change in the German plans. The crown prince, carrying out the orders of von Ludendorff, once more shifted his pressure, this time in an attempt to break down the resistance of the French, and strike upwards at Amiens from the south. This movement also, after a slight preliminary success, has been held up, with the result that, at the end of the first eleven days of the battle, the Germans have nothing to show for their colossal losses but the recovery, for the time being, of the ground which some time ago, they surrendered to the Anglo-French commanders, on the ground that it was of no military value.

The last forty-eight hours have, indeed, proved the most advantageous to the Allies since the battle began. Reinforcements are coming up. The troops are pouring out from Toul carrying General Pershing's men to the north. For the first time in the days of weary, dogged struggle, against overpowering numbers, the attacking waves have shown signs of ebbing. Ground has been recovered, men and guns in considerable numbers captured, whilst all the time the allied resistance is stiffening as the tide turns.

German Advance Checked
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Today, the twelfth day of the greatest struggle in the greatest world war, it is clear from the communiqués and war correspondents' accounts that every hour the Germans are less able to continue their advance. In plain language it may be said the German advance is checked and that the Allies are holding them. The failure of the Germans at the outset to take Arras and advance to Vimy Ridge is an important and significant feature, and when it is remembered that every hour the Germans are delayed is to the Allies' immense advantage, the importance of the fact that during the past 24 hours the Germans have made no substantial gain will be appreciated and the general feeling of satisfaction and increased optimism will be readily understood. Meanwhile the question of raising the age limit is being widely discussed. No official announcement has been made and conjectures consequently vary as to the age limit the Government has fixed.

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British Forces in Italy

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sunday's official communication, which tells of the operations of the British in the Italian theater, follows:

"On the Italian front the British troops holding the Montello section were relieved in the middle of March and since have taken a new sector on the Asiago Plateau. Our flying corps since its arrival



Thick black line represents battle front in France
Map shows the important points mentioned in the communiqués

In Italy has destroyed 83 enemy machines and lost 10."

American Troops Transferred
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Saturday). (By the Associated Press).—All the American troops have been turned over to the Allies for such use as they see fit to make of them. American troops may soon be fighting side by side with their British and French allies in the battle in northern France.

Palestine and Mesopotamia
LONDON, England (Monday).—British mounted troops have destroyed several miles of the track of the Hedjaz Railway, east of the river Jordan, on the Palestine border. It is officially announced.

The text of the statement reads: "On Thursday and Friday our operations east of the Jordan continued successfully, in spite of the stubborn opposition of the enemy. Colonial mounted troops destroyed several miles of the track of the Hedjaz Railway. Two hostile airplanes were destroyed."

"On Thursday we attacked westward of the Jordan and the left center of our line was advanced two miles on a front of eight miles. We occupied Bier Siman, Kumm-el-Ikva and Kumm-el-Beid."

An official statement has just been issued regarding the operations in Mesopotamia. It follows:

"Our troops pursued the remnants of the Turkish force which was defeated near Khan-Bahad, and at midday on Thursday had advanced beyond Anah, 83 miles northwest of Hit. Full particulars of the captures have not yet been received, but they are of great importance. Large depots at Hadith and Anah have fallen into our hands, containing quantities of ammunition, mine throwers, guns, and so forth. The number of prisoners has been increased to 5000."

British Flying Services
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Sunday).—Tomorrow the members of the British flying services become the Royal Air Force, dropping the designations Royal Naval Air Service and Royal Flying Corps.

Warning to Austro-Germans

BASEL, Switzerland (Monday).—The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, a copy of the Thursday edition of which has been received here, sounds a note of warning to the Austro-Germans as follows:

"Do not be deceived. Germany's victories will never force the Entente to accept a peace of violence. If the Germans could take Calais and Paris, and even force France and Italy to capitulate, there will ever remain the English hidden in their isle and America protected by the ocean."

"They can always continue the war by sea. The greatest victory cannot impose a peace of violence on America and England."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The German official report made public on Sunday night reads as follows:

"There have been local successful battles between Luce Brook and the Avre. French counter-attacks west and southwest of Montdidier failed with heavy losses."

The official War Office communication dealing with the fighting of Saturday says:

"On the heights west of the upper Avre we repulsed a British counter-attack. Between the Somme and the Oise we gained further successes in our attack."

"On both sides of the Luce Brook we penetrated the foremost British lines, which were strengthened by French regiments and took by storm the villages of Aubercourt, Hangard and Demuin, situated in the valley, and despite a most violent counter-attack threw the enemy back on Moreuil and the wooded heights to the north thereof."

"Between Moreuil and Noyon we attacked a newly brought up French army corps. North of Montdidier we repulsed the enemy over the Avre and took by storm the heights situated on the western bank."

"Many times repeated counter-attacks by the French west of Montdidier, east of Fontaine and against Meuil, which had been captured, failed with sanguinary losses. Fontaine was taken by storm in the evening, and Meuil was maintained in stubborn fighting."

"Troops attacking from Montdidier as far as Noyon threw the enemy back from his freshly constructed trenches beyond Assailvillers, Rollot and Hainvillers, as well as on Thiescourt and Ville. Here also strong counter-attacks of the French collapsed."

"The Renaud Fort, dominating the Oise southwest of Noyon, was taken by storm. From all other points of the front very heavy sanguinary losses of the enemy are reported."

Sunday.—The German official report made public on Saturday says: "Between the Somme and the Avre we drove out the English and French troops, which rushed to their assistance from parts of their foremost positions, and captured Beaucourt and Mezieres. French attacks against Montdidier failed. Aytte has been cleared of enemy forces."

"The situation north of the Somme is unchanged. The French fire is completing the destruction of Laon Cathedral, which has been considerably damaged by the continuous bombardment."

"Lieutenant Bongartz brought down his thirty-second and thirty-third opponents and Lieutenant Udel his twenty-second."

"In the other theaters of the war there is nothing new to report."

LONDON, England (Monday).—The following is today's official communication:

"The enemy twice attacked our positions in the western outskirts of Al-



Palestine and Mesopotamia.

East of the Jordan General Allenby's troops continued their operations successfully, while along the Euphrates Valley the British forces advanced beyond Anah, 83 miles northwest of Hit.

bert yesterday evening. Both attacks were repulsed.

"South of the Somme the enemy is persisting in his attempts to advance along the valleys of the rivers Luce and Avre, but has made little progress. Attacks and counter-attacks followed each other in this sector throughout yesterday afternoon and evening with varying success, and the fighting is expected to continue."

"In the local operation in the neighborhood of Serre which was reported in yesterday morning's communiqué, the total number of machine guns taken was 109."

The War Office issued a statement on Sunday night which reads as follows:

"North of the Somme the day has been quiet. Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced to the east of Feuchy (east of Arras). It has been confirmed that the enemy's losses in his fruitless attack were heavy."

"South of the Somme on Saturday by successful counter-attacks we regained possession of the village of Demuin. In brilliant operations yesterday by the Canadian cavalry and British infantry, in conjunction with the French, we recaptured Moreuil and the wood to the north of that place."

"This afternoon a heavy German attack developed in the angle between the Rivers Luce and Avre, and the fighting continued. South of Moreuil the Germans are attacking in the direction of Mailly and Rameval."

"This morning the French had made some progress from south of Montdidier to Lassigny, retaking several villages which they lost yesterday."

An earlier statement said: "South of the Somme our line in the Luce Valley was restored yesterday, after a vigorously executed counter-attack. Two strong attacks made by the enemy in the course of the day against our front from Marcelcave to the Somme were repulsed, in each case with heavy loss to his troops. In his attacks delivered yesterday immediately north of the Somme the enemy's infantry advanced to the assault in four waves and were repulsed at all points by our outpost line. The enemy's casualties on this portion of the battle front alone are estimated in the thousands."

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"Hostile artillery was active early yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Buquoy."

Sunday.—The War Office issued the following statement on Saturday: "North of the Somme, after a short lull yesterday, the battle broke out afresh this morning."

"The enemy repeated his costly and unsuccessful assaults both in the region of Boiry and Boyelles and immediately north of the Somme. All these assaults, which were delivered in considerable strength, and with fresh troops, were thrown back with heavy losses to the enemy and our position remained intact."

"A heavy bombardment of our defenses east of Arras accompanied the delivery of the attack. South of the Somme and between that river and the Avre fighting has continued incessantly, attacks and counter-attacks taking place at frequent intervals. The enemy forced his way this morning into the village of Demuin, in the Luce Valley, but is held up at the western outskirts of the village."

The summary of the situation issued earlier by the War Office reads: "North of the Somme, on the British front, there is no change in the situation. South of the Somme we maintained our positions."

"Further south, during the course of the day, heavy attacks on the French front have enabled the Germans to gain ground west of the Avre and south and southeast of Montdidier. The Germans have captured the villages of Aubillers, Grivevillers, Cantigny, Mesnil-St. Georges, Le Monchel and Ayencourt. East of this latter place heavy fighting is going on, and the exact situation is not known."

"The weather has broken and a heavy rain is falling."

Saturday afternoon's statement follows: "North of the Somme only local actions have taken place. South of the Somme the enemy's attacks yesterday at Demuin and Mezieres succeeded in pressing back our troops from the latter village. We secured a number of prisoners in our counter-attacks. At Demuin all the enemy's attempts to capture the village broke down after sharp fighting which lasted throughout the afternoon."

"During the past week our cavalry have fought with great gallantry, both mounted and dismounted, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses on him in numerous engagements."

PARIS, France (Monday).—Today's

official statement says: "Yesterday and last night the battle continued with extreme violence north of Montdidier. The enemy directed his efforts in particular along the front between Montdidier and the Peronne-Amiens Road, and threw forward important forces with the particular object of enlarging his gains west of Hangard-en-Santerre. Franco-British troops broke up the assaulting waves, which were not able to debouch. A brilliant counter-attack, in which our allies gave proof of their valor, enabled the French to throw back the enemy completely and recapture this village."

"The fighting farther south was no less violent. Grievances was the objective of powerful attacks which were renewed incessantly, leading to hand-to-hand fighting. This town remained in the hands of the French, who inflicted considerable losses on the Germans."

"Between Montdidier and Lassigny there is nothing to report."

The War Office on Sunday night issued the following statement:

"The Germans, exhausted by their sanguinary check of yesterday, made violent attacks today only at certain points on the front."

"North of Moreuil the enemy gained no success except in the region of Hangard en Santerre, where after stubborn fighting, he succeeded in gaining a foothold in the village."

"Between Moreuil and Lassigny our troops, according to the latest information, recaptured Ayencourt and Monchel last evening, taking about 100 prisoners and fourteen guns. Today, in the course of spirited engagements, they made a notable advance in the region of Orvillers."

"On the Oise front enemy detachments, consisting of a battalion of storming troops, after having crossed the river near Chauny, attempted to establish a bridgehead on the left bank. In a vigorous counter-attack this battalion was completely annihilated or taken prisoner. The number of unwounded Germans remaining in our hands exceeded one hundred."

"Our long range guns caught under their fire and destroyed an enemy train of heavy artillery in the region of Laon."

An earlier communiqué said: "The struggle was continued with undiminished violence during the night, and the result was to emphasize the check administered to the formidable German effort of yesterday to break through the line."

"Between Montdidier and Moreuil the fire of the French infantry mowed down German battalions, which renewed the assault without ceasing. Moreuil, captured by the Germans, was retaken by the French, again taken by the Germans, and finally carried in a bayonet charge made with incomparable bravery by French and British troops mingled in the same ranks. The woods north of Moreuil were captured as the result of valiant fighting. In this region the French took many prisoners."

"Between Moreuil and Lassigny the checking of the Germans, it has been established, was complete. The French were able to make progress as far as the vicinity of Canny-sur-Matz. The division of picked troops which, as announced last night, recaptured Ploemont and held it against all attacks, took 700 prisoners."

"On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading. Three German raids on the right bank of the Meuse were without result."

Sunday.—The official announcement issued on Saturday reads:

"The battle on the front from Moreuil to Lassigny continued all day with the greatest violence and spread over a front of 60 kilometers. The German forces, in spite of enormous losses in their ranks by our fire, have multiplied their assaults against our line, which have been met desperately by our heroic troops, who by their incessant counter-attacks have stopped everywhere the furious assaults of the enemy."

"The region of Orvillers, Ploemont and Plessier de Roye has been the theater of fierce fighting, these villages changing hands several times. Two German divisions which had succeeded in getting a foothold in Ploemont and in the park of Plessier de Roye were swept back again by a magnificent counter-attack, by our troops, which have reestablished their line."

"At certain points massed assaulting forces were taken under the terrible fire of our artillery and were forced to retreat in disorder. The losses of the enemy in the whole battle zone still exceed those of the preceding days."

"Eastern theater. Friday.—The day was quiet along the whole front, where snow and fog have handicapped our activity."

FRENCH CURFEW ORDER
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Monday).—Tomorrow the new curfew order commences, theaters and amusement places closing at 10:30 p. m.

British Premier to the Dominions
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Mr. Lloyd George has sent the following

BRITISH PREMIER ON FOCH COMMAND

Mr. Lloyd George Issues an Official Statement Regarding the Decision to Appoint Generalissimo of the Allied Armies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—An official statement regarding the appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo of the allied forces on the western front appeared on Sunday morning in the publication of Mr. Lloyd George's announcement. He said:

"For the first few days after the German Army had launched upon our lines an attack unparalleled in its concentration of troops and guns, the situation was extremely critical. Thanks to the indomitable bravery of our troops, who gradually stemmed the enemy advance until reinforcements could arrive and our faithful allies could enter into battle the situation is now improved. The struggle is, however, still only in its opening stages and no prediction of its future course can yet be made."

"From the first day the War Cabinet has been in constant session and in communication with the commanders in the field, the French and American governments. A number of measures have been taken in concert between the governments to deal with any emergency."

"The enemy has had the incalculable advantage of fighting as one army. To meet this the Allies have, since the battle began, taken a most important decision."

"With the cordial cooperation of the British and French commanders-in-chief, General Foch has been charged by the British, French and American governments to coordinate the action of the allied armies on the western front."

"It is clear that whatever may happen in this battle the country must be prepared for further sacrifices to insure final victory. I am certain that the nation will shrink from no sacrifice which is required to secure this result, and the necessary plans are being carefully prepared by the Government and will be announced when Parliament meets."

King George and the Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—King George, on his return from France, has written a letter to Sir Douglas Haig, stating that his visit to the battle front had given him an exceptional opportunity of seeing Sir Douglas and his generals engaged in the fiercest battle of the war, which is still raging.

"I thus," the King said, "obtained personal testimony to the indomitable courage and unflinching tenacity with which my splendid troops have withstood the supreme effort of the greater part of the enemy's fighting power."

"I was also fortunate enough to see some units recently withdrawn from the front line, and listened with wonder as officers and men narrated the thrilling incidents of a week's stubborn fighting."

"I was present at the entraining of fresh troops, eager to reinforce their comrades."

"In a large casualty clearing station I realized what can be accomplished by good organization in dealing promptly with every variety of casualty of greater or less severity, and by the passing on by trains to base hospitals of those fit to travel. The patient cheerfulness of the wounded was only equalled by the care and gentleness of those ministering to their wants."

"With these experiences, short but vivid, I feel that the whole Empire will join with me in expressing the gratitude due to you and your army for the skillful unwavering manner in which this formidable attack has been and continues to be dealt with."

"Though for the moment our troops have been obliged, by sheer weight of numbers, to give some ground, the impression left on my mind is that no army could be in better heart, braver, or more confident, than that which you have the honor to command."

"Anyone privileged to share these experiences would feel, with me, proud of the British race and of that unquenchable spirit which will, please God, bring us through our present trials. We at home must insure that manpower is adequately maintained and that our workers, men and women, will continue nobly to meet the demands of all the necessities of war."

"Thus may you be relieved from any anxiety as to the means by which, with the support of our faithful and brave allies, your heroic army shall justify that inspiring determination which I found permeated all ranks."

King Returns From the Front
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday).—King George returned to London last night after visiting the troops on the western front.

Mr. Lloyd George to M. Clemenceau
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—In his reply to M. Clemenceau's message of appreciation and hope, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Great Britain is calm and resolute, relying on the justice of our cause and the valor of our men who defend it. Our confidence grows as we watch the steady march of the gallant army of France to repel the invader."

message to the Prime Ministers of the British Dominions:

"We have been inspired during the past week with constant news of the dauntless courage with which Dominion troops have withstood the desperate assaults of vastly more numerous German forces."

"The battle shows that the Empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons. Our armies cannot have too many of these splendid men. As already announced, we propose to ask Parliament to authorize immediate measures for raising fresh forces here. I would also urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce their heroic troops in the fullest possible manner and with the smallest possible delay."

"The struggle is only in its opening stages, and it is our business to see that our armies get the maximum measure of support that we can give them. Let no one think that what even the remotest of the dominions can do now can be too late. Before this campaign is finished the last man may count."

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS IS RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Reports state that the bombardment of the Paris region by the German long-range gun was continued yesterday. It is understood the casualties were eight killed, including four women, and 32 wounded.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The bombardment of Paris by long-range German guns was resumed at 2:15 p. m. yesterday.

An official note issued last night says:

"The German long-range cannon continued during the day to bombard the Paris district. One person was killed and one injured."

"At the services yesterday morning, the churches were even more crowded than is usual on Easter Sunday."

GENEVA, Switzerland (Saturday).—Lieutenant-General von Rohne, a German authority on ordnance and inspector of artillery, gives in a magazine of which he is editor, additional details in regard to the long-distance German guns with which Paris is being bombarded. He says they are 20 meters long. The empty shell weighs 150 kilograms and the charge weighs the same. The projectile attains a height of 30 kilometers and descends from the sky like a meteor on its target."

General von Rohne says it requires about three minutes for the shell to reach its destination. The greatest difficulty in the way of increasing the range was overcome by sending the projectile high enough to reach the rarified air."

It appears the Germans are extremely proud of the bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Speaking of the casualties in a Paris church from a shell fired by a long-range German gun, a semi-official Berlin dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam says it is to be deplored, but that every church within an attacked fortress necessarily is subject to incidental hits. The responsibility of the security of the inhabitants of Paris, the dispatch says, must rest with the French Government.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The bombardment of Paris by long-range German guns was resumed this afternoon.

SUPPORT ASKED FOR VOLUNTARY SCHEME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Monday).—The Premier, Mr. W. M. Hughes, in a speech said the Government had accepted the decision of the people appealed for universal support of volunteers. He added that the Commonwealth was sending a message to Great Britain saying they had every confidence in the country and soldiers and that whatever was necessary to be done would be done.

GERMAN WARSHIPS OFF IRISH COAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—A Reuter Amsterdam message states that some 20 German warships, including a number of torpedo boats, submarines, and patrol vessels, were cruising on Saturday off the coast of Ireland.

PAINTERS NOW GET \$6 A DAY

BOSTON, Mass.—Union painters and decorators of Boston affiliated with Painters District Council 41 will start work today under their new scale of wages which calls for an increase to 75 cents per hour for house painters, bringing their pay up to \$6 per day, and an increase to 80 cents per hour for decorators, bringing their pay up to \$6.40 per day. Under the old scale, house painters were paid 62½ cents per hour and decorators 67½ cents per hour.

COLLISION IN IRISH CHANNEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—A collision occurred on Saturday night in the Irish Channel between Slieve Bloom, the London and Northwestern Company's steamer and another vessel, while crossing from Ireland to Holyhead, the former eventually foundering.

ARMY TRANSFER ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders today announced the removal of Maj. Gen. George T. Bartlett from that rank in the national army and his reversion to his old rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. He has been in charge of training United States troops in England.

FREEDOM GIVEN TO GIOVANNITTI

Judge Landis Sustains His Protest at Being Called to I. W. W. Trial When Evidence Against Him Was Lacking

CHICAGO, Ill.—The dismissal of the case against Arturo Giovanniotti caused a stir among other defendants, in the I. W. W. trial today, as it came as a surprise.

"Your Honor, I wish to enter protest over the Government's action in compelling me to come from New York, instead of notifying me that the charges were to be dropped," Giovanniotti said.

"I agree with you. You should have been notified," Judge Landis replied. The court room, with more than 100 of the prisoners grouped about the counsel tables, presented an unusual setting. Many of the defendants had grown beards during the months of confinement, while still others appeared in overalls and working jackets.

After formal pleas of not guilty had been entered by 112 members of the Industrial Workers of the World charged with conspiracy to disrupt the Government's war program and the case against one defendant dismissed, Federal Judge Landis adjourned court to permit physical examination of J. A. Macdonald, a Seattle editor, whose counsel said he was unable to stand trial. Work of drawing a jury from the panel of 200 veniremen will begin tomorrow.

The case against Arturo Giovanniotti, one of the editors of The Masses, the leader of the Lawrence (Mass.) textile strike, was dismissed because of lack of evidence. The charges against him grew out of the translation of a book prepared by French labor radicals, it was stated.

There was a round of handshaking when William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., took his place among the group of prisoners, and later court attaches found it necessary to call for order when Ben Fletcher, a negro organizer, entered and received greetings from his former associates. Some difficulty was found in making a few of the prisoners keep their heads bared.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY declares that the success of his mission evoked "the indescribable and says that tricky orders were issued to interfere with his work. He was kept entirely ignorant of important facts and developments, he says, and was deprived of secret service news as he was without necessary funds for a spy system."

Only at the end of July, 1914, did he learn accidentally from a German naval attaché, of the secret Anglo-French naval agreement concerning cooperation between their two navies in the event of war.

PRESIDENT HOLDS TO PEACE VIEWS

Must First Be Program of Justice—Letter to Bishop Henderson to Be Read in Churches

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson has not changed his attitude concerning a negotiated peace with the Central Powers, as expressed in his Flag Day address, his reply to Pope Benedict and his message to Congress on the declaration of war with Austria, according to a letter he has written to Bishop Theodore S. Henderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made public here today by the National War Council of the church.

Bishop Henderson wrote to the President in behalf of 20,000,000 American Methodists, asking in particular whether his present unwavering purpose was expressed in the following words from his messages: "The German power, a thing without conscience, honor, or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed. . . . Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside until it is accomplished."

The President's letter will be read from all Methodist pulpits in the country on April 7, and the National War Council announces that all Methodist ministers have been urged to use it as "a basis of a new and hearty backing of the President in the war and for the smoking out of all pacifists."

The council also announces plans for collecting a fund to be used "in strengthening the churches near the army camps, both with buildings and helpers, so that the soldiers who desire can come into the nearby towns and get a home church service." The church does not plan to open separate buildings in the camps.

MARSHAL TERAUCHI ON JAPAN AND WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Monday).—The Premier, Marshal Terauchi, intimated in an address that the moment might arrive for Japan to take action. Japan, he declared, would always be ready to do its duty and he indicated the possibility of the necessity of the Upper House meeting again should events necessitate it.

There was, he explained, the danger of peace in the Far East being disturbed by the spread of German influence, in which case the country would be prepared to take the necessary action in cooperation with the Allies.

NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE GUESTS
BOSTON, Mass.—Among the naval officers who are to be the guests of St. Andrews' Chapter at the dinner to be given at Masonic Temple, April 3, will be Rear-Admiral Spencer Shepard Wood, commandant of the first naval district.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor 10.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 38.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 26.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY ON BRITISH OFF

DUTCH OFFICIALS CALL SHIP SEIZURE 'ACT OF VIOLENCE'

(Continued from page one)

regarding the 100,000 tons, without giving a definite reply about the 400,000, but to that apparent acquiescence they attached the onerous condition that they were to obtain immediately the disposal of all of that part of the Dutch merchant fleet to which, according to the projected London plan, they would eventually become entitled.

"The Netherlands Government under the stress of circumstances prepared to accept this condition as soon as the certainty could be had that the fullest reliance could be placed not only on the 100,000 tons, but also on the full 400,000 as the basis of definitive regulation. The Government was in a position to accept because at the deliberations in London and afterward it was understood strictly that Dutch ships would be employed only outside the danger zone and that therefore they would in no case undertake services for a belligerent which would be an infringement of neutrality.

"Suddenly the aforesaid London engagement was broken on March 7, when the cardinal point, that ships given in exchange for the advance of 100,000 tons of ships with tonnage amounting to about half a million—were not to be used in the danger zone, was revoked. The onerous character of this change lay not in the fact that the Dutch ships were to be sent into the danger zone—for this has nothing to do with neutrality—but because it was evident that to enter that zone, situated as it is around the associated countries in Europe would amount to a large extent to the transportation of troops and war material from America to the European combatants.

"Moreover, the Dutch ships, if armed, would run the risk of armed conflict with German warships. Holland as a neutral country could not, therefore, consent to the use of its ships in the danger zone unless the associated governments could guarantee that the ships would not be armed and would not transport troops of war material.

"In the light of the foregoing the reasoning of the presidential statement in accordance with which the seizure was held to be necessary, because Holland would be unable to observe the contract, cannot be sustained. It is contrary to the true facts. The only true representation is this:

"The powers in question, owing to the loss of ships, felt constrained to replace the tonnage by obtaining the disposal of a very large number of ships which belonged not to them but to The Netherlands. They became aware that The Netherlands Government could not permit the ships to sail in the interest of the associated governments except on the conditions imposed by neutrality, but which were in the judgments of the governments not sufficiently in accordance with their interests. Therefore they decided to seize the Dutch merchant fleet in so far as it lay within their power.

"The Netherlands Government deems it its duty, especially in serious times such as the present, to speak with complete candor. It voices the sentiments of the entire Dutch nation, which sees in the seizure an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling.

"According to the presidential statement that procedure offers Holland ample opportunity to obtain bread grain. This is so only apparently; for would it not be an irresponsible act, after the experiences of Dutch ships in American and British ports, to permit other ships to sail to these ports without adequate guarantees that these experiences shall not recur?

"The American Government has always appealed to right and justice, has always come forward as the champion of small nations. That it now cooperates in an act diametrically opposed to those principles is a proceeding which can find no counter-weight in the manifestations of friendship or assurances of lenient application of the wrong committed."

Dutch Protest Not Formal Document

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holland's protest against the requisitioning of her ships by the United States and Great Britain, as published in the Official Gazette at The Hague, reached the state department today. Minister Garrett called the document, which was not sent as a formal protest, although it is regarded as such. It was handed to him simply as a statement of the Government's views.

Ships to Be Held by Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No comment was made at the state department on the new development in the Dutch ship seizures. It has been naturally expected that the Netherlands Government would officially go to the limit of protest over the seizures, and no effort on her part will be spared to protect herself against Germany. The United States and the Allies have the ships, and they will be retained under the terms laid down by the President in his proclamation.

BOSTON CITY CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A Liberty Loan meeting with Prof. William Howard Taft and Mayor Peters as the speakers on April 26 is the main feature of the program of Boston City Club activities for April, issued today. Tomorrow night Frank B. Riley will lecture on the scenic wonders of the Northwest. On April 4, there will be a meeting devoted to "Patriotism of America in Music." Major The Rev. Laughlin MacL. Watt of the Gordon Highlanders is to speak at the luncheon of the club on April 10. Major Watt was at the battles of the Somme, Arras, and Ypres. "Some of the

Present Aspects of Our Railroad Problem" is to be the topic of an address by George W. Anderson, United Interstate Commerce Commissioner, April 11. United States Senators J. S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey and James E. Watson of Indiana are scheduled for later in the month.

MARINE WORKERS' WAGES CONTROVERSY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of 60,000 marine workers met here today to decide whether a strike, which it was claimed, would tie up traffic in New York harbor, be called within the next 48 hours unless a controversy relative to wages increases and hours of labor was meanwhile settled.

The grievance of the men was that 75 per cent of the employers of masters, mates, pilots, boatmen, engineers, longshoremen and other marine workers had failed to live up to an arbitration agreement reached last November at conferences in which federal agents from Washington participated.

Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, was expected to address the meeting today on behalf of the Government's Labor Adjustment Committee.

Men on Cantonment Work Strike

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Six hundred men employed at Langley Aviation Field and at Fortress Monroe work on cantonment work struck today with Norfolk.

The carpenters employed on government work here already are getting 61½ cents per hour.

PORT COLLECTOR OF BOSTON IS SWORN IN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters this afternoon administered the oath of office to Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, on the occasion of his reappointment for a term of four years, before about 25 heads of department at the custom house.

After being inducted into office, Mr. Billings administered the oaths of office to Joseph A. Maynard, surveyor of the port, and John B. Nash, naval officer here, who were also reappointed for terms of four years each. The Mayor spoke briefly, commending the work of Mr. Billings, and the Collector in turn pledged himself to perform his duties to the best of his ability.

DEFECT DISCLOSED IN LIBERTY BOND BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Taxation provisions of the third Liberty Bond Bill, hurriedly framed by the Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House Saturday, have been found to be defective, and the House will be asked to reconsider the bill.

The measure provides that bonds held by a bank shall be deducted in determining the value of shares of its stock for state or local taxation, and it is pointed out that it would be possible for a bank to purchase Liberty bonds to such an extent that it could virtually escape this taxation. The Ways and Means Committee met today to frame a substitute for the section.

LENROOT AND DAVIES BOTH CLAIM ELECTION

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—With the election for United States senator closing on here tomorrow, managers for both Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, and J. E. Davies, Democrat, are claiming the election.

Mr. Lenroot personally claimed a minimum of 34,000 votes over Mr. Davies. Neither side admitted apprehension of Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate.

PRISONERS TO BUILD ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Prisoners of Clark County are soon to be given an opportunity of doing outside work in the improvements of the highways of the county. This will be the first time that Clark County has used prison labor, the law for it having been enacted by the last Legislature. Part of the national highway, one of the three highways to be used by the Government for truck hauling, passes through this county. It is on this road the prisoners will work.

COURT DIVIDED ON INSURANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a divided bench the Supreme Court of the United States today held invalid the Missouri law regulating life insurance contracts. Justices Day, Pitney, Clarke and Brandeis dissented.

The court today takes a recess until April 15.

PAPERHANGERS HANDICAPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AMERICUS, Ga.—Paperhangers of this city have been forced out of business by reason of the Food Administration's regulations, which provide no means whereby they may obtain wheat flour for use in preparing paste.

DARTMOUTH TRUSTEE

HANOVER, N. H.—Sanford H. Steele of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected Saturday by the Dartmouth trustees as one of the alumni representatives to that body. He is a member of the class of 1879, and is a business man of New York. He has been a member of educational boards.

OVERLAND CARS HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Willa-Overland Company announces that prices of its various models have been advanced from \$75 to \$100 a car, effective April 1.

THE BARBER'S SHOP

"Scuse me, sir, many apologies. But it's my girl Pop, sir, she's off for her musical exam, and I was a seel'n'er off. She's young, you see, sir," indulgently, "and as I sez, we've all been young once ourselves, every one of us, we may say, sir, boys and girls, and she's kind o' 'tartened up wen she gets mude a fuss of. But that's no 'scuse, sir, for me keep'n' you wait'n'." That I'm aware of," bustling round in great haste to make up for lost time. "Ain't she a oner, though, on the fiddle! Can't she ply? What price fiddlin'? I 'as to say to meself."

Minifie's attention wandered. "Pop" was descending the steps, a roll of music in one hand and a violin case in the other. Then, remembering his distinguished client, "Mr. Moon, beg pardon, sir, I most 'umbly apologize. I was comin' very near to forgettin' meself," rearranging some articles on the table. "But now strict attention! It is. Strict attention! Was everything to yer likin' last time, Mr. Moon? That's right, sir, very kind o' me sure!" All details having been arranged, Minifie proceeded to his task. Moon's gaze wandered over a pile of newspapers neatly packed one on another, and standing four feet high in a corner of the shop, presently, however caught his attention.

"Them's the Daily Tellys, sir. That's my paper! If a thing's in the Daily Telly that's good enough for me. That's why I files 'em. I allus settles an argument on any topic by refer'n' to the Telly. There's three years' Tellys there. If the Daily Telly says so then I says so, too. Wot, it might I make so bold as to inquire, sir, do you say on that?"

Moon indicated that he was inclined to think that Minifie's pure faith in the Daily Telegraph was rather beautiful. "Meanin' by that, sir, that you ain't so sure?"

Well, yes, Moon didn't feel sure that he would unquestioningly stake his last farthing on the word of the Daily Telegraph.

"Well, Mr. Moon, sir, o' course you're in the know, as might be said. But w'ere are we, sir, after all? 'Ow is any of us to know anythink for certain? Now, sir, take for instance Mr. Burn. 'E took me in complete. 'Er you are, a man seemin'ly a gen'leman, livin' in a fine 'ouse, a double-breasted villa in 'Arvey Road. 'Ed pass 'ere goin' to the train every mornin', a pair of brown kid gloves stuck in the front o' 'is coat. That's my time for takin' an 'airin' afore customers come thick, so 'e and I ud sort o' pass the time o' day, most mornin's. But I'm bound to say 'e was a bit condescendin' like—all the time. Minifie stopped for a moment but started off again. "Then on a Saturday! My word, dressed? Weren't the 'ole party dressed up slick, and no mistake? Quite quiet though, as it is to say. Ain't we a model family. A large Bible, with a wink, 'ad be conspicuous under 'is arm."

"The Professor drew up again, this time with a jerk. "I s'pose, Mr. Moon, by no chance, you never knew 'im, not personally? No, sir, I prescumed not. Well, sir, Mr. Burn 'e 'ad two entrances to 'is villa. The side one 'e kep' for workin' days and the front one for Sun-days. As regular as clock work of a Sunday mornin' 'e'd open the gate on to the tiled path. That was a kind o' sacred duty with 'im. 'Then the church party ud sail out that way. Shrug ain't in it, my word. One 'is mornin' and me fine gent's 'ole! Bag and baggage! Double-breasted 'ouse to let. 'Ed nothin' to go upon as it turned out—was simply engaged in makin' a splash."

Minifie waited for the effect of this startling announcement. His client bore it unmoved.

"Mark me, sir! 'Ed spent all 'e 'ad on show. 'Apply for myself I've never desired that kind o' thing. I keep respectable on me own earnin's, and I'll retire one o' these days and take a little country cottage, and keep 'ens and chickens and grow cucumbers. I'd like to keep a dawg. By the by, sir, talkin' o' dawgs and respectability, do you recall a queer little chap, 'icbly respectable 'e was, dressed up to the knicker too, like the other, as used to frequent 'Arvey Road, with a great deer 'ound alius at 'is 'elk?"

Moon thought perhaps yes, he did remember some one of the kind, anyway, he well remembered the deer 'ound.

"A depressed lookin' 'ound 'e was, sir, very, but I've 'eard as 'ow them dawgs alius does look depressed, sir, whether they is or not—jest as some people do. Well, sir, perhaps, but 'ope I'm not introductin' with these foolish affairs."

Easily reassured Minifie rambled merrily on. "Seems as 'ow 'e got some money some'ow, a few 'undreds, I've 'eard. Well! Wot must our friend do? Mr. Moon, you'll 'ave to laff. My word, 'ow I laffed when I 'eard it. 'E takes a moor! Mind—you a moor! and a shootin' lodge—in Scotland. There 'e was as large as life, 'is beard shined off, an' 'ighlanders kilt on 'im, one o' these 'ere glengarrigins on 'is 'ead, and 'e 'imself a Colonel! Colonel Mick Gregor 'e was! That was 'is idea of 'avin' a good time. As long as 'is money lasted 'e likt to feel 'imself a Mick Gregor with 'is foot on 'is native 'ather. Mind you—'e took the name on! 'E went by the name o' Long 'ere, Sammy Long, 'e was—and not a bad name either. But there you are, sir, 'Weren't the good 'e tryin' to follow the vagaries of other people? No earthly! That's wot I say, sir, no earthly! 'Wen Mick, with a long infection on the Mick, 'wen Mick Gregor's ready run out 'e come down like a stone to the bottom and was lost to the world again, but I s'pose 'e thought 'e 'ad 'is money's worth. As I say, Mr. Moon, this very sapiently and with an air of pure originality, 'wot I say is, there's no accountin' for tastes, and that the truth o' it."

His work not being complete Minifie, unwilling to waste an opportunity, reverted to the subject of his future.

"A country 'ouse, sir. Small and well kep', sir, that ud be a different thing—all-to-gether, sir. A nice little dawg and a stick with silver letterin', for a Sunday walk, and perhaps a light 'air cuttin' business, 'ard by, for week days! Not a reglar 'saloon, sir, such as this, ' scissors in hand indicatin' his great possessions, unity, reverted to the subject of his future.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"A pair of brown kid gloves stuck in the front of 'is coat"

"Something smaller ud shoot me a lot better. 'Owever, that's lookin' ahead! I'll be at your service, Mr. Moon, for, I 'ope, some time to come! Now if you'll excuse me—sir, I'll just look you over and brush you down. There! Just that. I trust I 'ave given satisfaction. Good mornin', sir. With apologies, sir, and thankin' you!"

SENATOR HARDWICK DECLARES CANDIDACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Thomas W. Hardwick, United States Senator from this State, whose records in the United States Senate since the beginning of the war has been challenged by several candidates for his office, has formally announced his candidacy for reelection.

The Senator, in the statement which he has issued announcing his candidacy, has attempted to justify his attitude on war matters in the Senate heretofore.

Among those who have challenged his seat, W. J. Harris, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, is reported to stand foremost.

COAL PRICE REDUCED AND BUYING ADVISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, has issued an appeal to householders to provide their supply of coal for next winter during the spring and summer months to keep the demand normal, the mines working at capacity and prevent overburdening the railroads later in season. The Fuel Administrator promises every aid in return in the way of preventing profiteering and requiring the mines to furnish coal. As an inducement to early buying the prices of all domestic sizes of anthracite coal are reduced 20 cents a ton from April 1 to Aug. 31.

PROTEST ON TIME OF NATIONAL BALL GAMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National War Garden Commission today wired a protest to John K. Tener, president of the National League, against the proposal to start baseball games under the old time. Many thousands of potential war gardeners, the commission pointed out, would be drawn to the ball fields, defeating in large part the purpose of the daylight saving law. Charles H. Ebbets, Brooklyn owner, has assured the commission that Brooklyn games will start under the new time.

DISTILLERY TO BECOME FEED MILL

HAMMOND, Ind.—Transformation of the Hammond distillery, one of the largest in the Sixth Internal Revenue, into a feed mill was begun here today. The plant was sold on Saturday to the Nowak Milling Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y. As a distillery it had been paying more than \$12,000,000 annually in revenue taxes.

NEWSPAPER MAN RESIGNS

CONCORD, N. H.—It was announced today that George H. Moses, former minister to Greece, has resigned a connection of about 20 years with the Evening Monitor and the semi-weekly Independent Statesman of this city, his former partner, William D. Chandler, assuming full ownership and control. Mr. Moses, who is a candidate for the United States Senate, gave up active editorial control of the papers when he went to Greece nine years ago.

LABOR AND FOOD HOARDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Trades and Labor Council last week passed a resolution calling on the municipal authorities to take measures to have merchants who hoard foodstuffs punished. Gustave Franq said that a considerable amount of foodstuffs have been lost in Montreal through having been held in cold storage for the purpose of making larger profits.

QUEBEC CONDITIONS STILL UNSETTLED

(Continued from page one)

ate it would be greatly in the public interest that the truth should be known immediately. To that end I hope that you will let me know what steps were taken by the civic authorities to identify those who engaged in the assault upon the federal officers and whether any arrests have been made."

There is no doubt that when the House reassembles on Tuesday, the distressing affair will be the subject of questions from both sides of the chamber, and a lively debate is anticipated.

The Government is keeping closely in touch with the situation. At the Cabinet council held on Saturday afternoon the developments up to that time came under review and the Prime Minister stated that steps would be taken to deal with any situation which might develop. The Cabinet will be in session again today. Should the disturbances become more serious, or show a disposition to spread, the advisability of invoking martial law will doubtless be considered and if necessary prompt action taken.

Sir Robert Borden has been in close communication by telephone and telegraph with Mr. Colmache, chairman of the Military Service Board, who went to Quebec on Friday night as well as with the local military authorities and Mayor Lavigne, M. P., who was asked by the Prime Minister on Saturday to send any proof he might have in support of his expression of opinion that the trouble is, at least in some measure, due to the action of the military officers having in hand the enforcement of the Military Service Act at Quebec. The Government is awaiting a full report from the military authorities and this will doubtless be in hand today. The military authorities are taking all precautions to prevent a recurrence of the riotous scenes of Friday night, and additional troops have been sent to Quebec city from various parts of Eastern Canada.

Situation in Quebec

Military Authorities Claim They Can Now Deal With It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—Although it was, at first, stated that a large portion of the records in the Military Registry office had been destroyed in the incendiary attack upon the Auditorium annex, last Friday night, it can be said definitely that the rioters had their trouble for nothing as these records are intact in their entirety. They were contained in steel filing cases and are only slightly scorched from heat, the papers which were burned or thrown out of the windows being only blank forms and office stationery. All day Saturday, there were threatening rumors in circulation as to the next move of the mob, which is evidently shrewdly organized. Both the post office, where the military headquarters of the district are situated, and the drill hall were mentioned for attack as also several individuals whose duties had exposed them to hatred.

The military authorities were conversant with what was going on, and laid their plans most effectively. The Auditorium and the arsenal, the post office, the drill hall, the Chronicle and Government were all fully guarded by sunset, and the disposition of available forces provided for any contingency.

After dusk, the crowds began to gather again from the lower town, despite the Mayor's appeal published in the afternoon, and as they ascended the side streets to the drill hall on Grand Allee in the probable hope of securing arms, the cry could be heard from several ringleaders, "French-Canadians follow us, the English remain behind."

An ugly situation rapidly developed, and Mayor Lavigne finally read the riot act, just 36 hours later, thus placing the military in control. Machine guns were mounted on the roof of the Ross Rifle factory, where a battalion has its barracks, but no attack was made upon it. Colonel O'Meara rashly attempting to drive his motor car through the throng was stoned, receiving injuries, while his machine was badly damaged. At one o'clock Sunday morning the rioters broke into several hardware stores, securing small arms and ammunition. Until well on to three o'clock small bodies of youths circulated through the streets, but were daunted by the bayonets of the pickets, and confined themselves to uncomplimentary remarks which were borne with admirable patience.

Yesterday, in the upper town, all was quiet on the surface, but in the lower town, a military party engaged in collecting arms and ammunition from hardware stores were caught in ambush by rioters and showered with rocks and broken bottles.

The military authorities, however, believe that they are in a position to cope with any situation that may arise and every one is momentarily expecting the proclamation of martial law, which will be the only adequate solution of the present excesses. On the first night, the demonstration against the police station in St. Rochs may have been spontaneous, but it has certainly assumed a definite organization, although who the leaders are is unknown, and it is said that a number of lawless spirits have come in from the surrounding neighborhood.

Early last night, a hardware store was broken into and a fire started, following which the mob started for the premises of another hardware merchant, when it was arrested by Armand Lavigne, Mr. Bourassa's erstwhile lieutenant, whose fortunes have been somewhat under a cloud since

his defeat in the late elections. Asking for a hearing, he said that the military authorities had sent for him "the rebel" when they had needed him. They had come to him and he had them at his feet. He had been appealed to to intervene but agreed to do so only on his own conditions. These were that all the troops should be withdrawn from the streets and that the present Dominion police officers here should be replaced by men in whom the public had confidence.

He had given the authorities two days to prove their good faith, and asked his hearers to return to their homes in the meantime. If the military proved liars he would meet them, and lead the people himself against the bayonets of the soldiers. He asked them to do this in order to show that he had the support of the people of Quebec and that they listened to their leaders. A query to Major-General Landry, however, brought forth a prompt denial. "I never sent for Lavigne," he said, "and know nothing of any agreement."

At the conclusion of his speech, the noted Nationalist invited his hearers to attend another meeting in another part of the city where he was also vociferously received, and, following his address, the large crowd broke up to await the hour agreed on.

The censor now permits the statement that reinforcements of troops have been brought into the city, thus creating a force capable of dealing with any conceivable emergency.

Investigation would seem to show that the disturbances are the result of three separate currents of feeling. First, hostility to the general idea of conscription, second friction with federal officers charged with the administration of the act, and third, apprehension created by the persistent reiteration by opposition papers of the statement that the Government intended to summon the second, or young married men's class immediately.

The cavalry employed on Saturday night were armed with pick handles, and did heavy execution, until the rioters stretched a rope across the street and brought down a number of horses and riders, seven of the latter being wounded.

This afternoon, a boy and two young girls were wounded by stray bullets, but authorities further drew attention to the fact that their men had stood for a great deal of abuse without retaliation, but that they came an end to patience, and if order was not restored sterner measures would be taken without hesitation.

The Telegraph (Liberal) and L'Action Catholique have mild regrets but the former, like Mayor Lavigne, blames the Government.

Irish Propaganda Planned

Washington to Be Called on to Interfere in Sinn Fein Controversy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some 2000 Irish men and women and a few children gathered in Carnegie Hall last night to denounce England and to further a propaganda the purpose of which is to flood official Washington with letters and petitions calling upon the Government to interfere in the controversy between the British Government and the Sinn Fein organization in Ireland. The New York Times, in its account today, says that the Very Rev. Father Peter E. Margenisi presided, and he said that the meeting was one for the holding of which those present had no desire or intention to apologize.

In the course of the meeting Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who goes on trial before a federal jury today, charged with having conspired to cause insubordination and disloyalty in the military and naval forces of the United States, John Devoy, editor of a paper several issues of which have been recently excluded from the mails for violation of the Espionage Act, were among those who received ovations when they appeared on the stage.

The Rev. Mr. Magennis described Devoy as one of the "most eloquent of our Irish blood in New York." He made no reference to the sacrifices now being made on the battlefields of France, nor did he utter a word concerning the American Army now going into battle there and the war burden that the American people are shouldering. All he had to say concerned the Sinn Fein movement and the propaganda in the United States to bring that country into the Irish quarrel.

The chairman later introduced Mrs. H. Sheehy-Skeffington, who said she had known all the Sinn Fein leaders who passed away in Easter, 1916, except Roger Casement, who was executed some weeks subsequent. When she mentioned the name of the man who went to Germany to plot and who was brought back to Ireland in a German submarine the audience applauded vigorously. When she mentioned the name of Lloyd George the audience hissed and booed, and it did the same thing a moment later when she spoke the name of John Redmond.

When the war began in 1914, she said, England tried to cajole Ireland

and she added that the same power is now trying the cajole "another and much greater republic." The atrocities committed by English soldiers in Ireland, she said, equalled any ever committed by Prussian soldiers. There was no hissing at the mention of Prussia. There was another hostile demonstration when she referred to the Scottish borderers and said that the regiment had been wiped out when it was sent into Ireland to crush the rebellion.

"There will be more of them wiped out," a man in the audience shouted and there was wild applause.

She said that there were at the present time 150,000 British soldiers in Ireland.

"What are they doing there," she exclaimed, "at a moment when Great Britain is clamoring for American soldiers to go to France? Begin to ask yourselves that question. Is it not true that the United States ask that British troops be sent to do their duty before your own are sent?"

At another point she said that the Irish are not "sufficiently quarrelsome to transfer their fight to Flanders," and again she was greeted with an outburst of applause. She made the old charge that American newspapers are Northcliffe owned, and said that an effort was being made to estrange the people of the United States from those of Ireland. She said there would be another meeting in Washington next Sunday in support of the movement to get the Government to interfere in the Sinn Fein quarrel.

John Devoy read a carefully prepared speech. He did not criticize the President and the Government as he did in the days of American neutrality, when he was among the bitterest of the President's enemies. He talked only about the Sinn Fein, and urged the propaganda in favor of American intervention. Referring to the Easter, 1916, uprising, he said that it was a question whether Irishmen were to perish for their own soil fighting for Ireland or be slaughtered for England in France and Flanders.

The resolutions, which were read by John Jerome Rooney, contained the mildest utterances of the evening. They recited the "splendid part" the Irish have played in American history, and appealed for a continuance of sympathy on the part of the American people for "the struggle for Irish freedom." As read by Judge Rooney there was nothing to which anybody could complain, and they were unanimously adopted. A "monster mass meeting" under the auspices of the Irish Progressive League will be held, it was announced, on May 4, in Madison Square Garden.

Montreal Press Views
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The press comment here on the Quebec disturbances is meager. The Gazette says: "The attack upon federal police employed in the enforcement of the Military Service Act by a mob at Quebec is a regrettable incident, the parties chiefly responsible for which should not be permitted to escape punishment, failure to act with effect in such cases encourages the dangerous element in the population just as vigor in vindicating the law makes for order and peaceableness. A city cannot afford to have itself advertised as being lax in such a connection."

Le Devoir says: "According to the Mayor of Quebec, the lack of tact and judgment of the federal officials opened the door for the demonstrations of violence of which the wires tell. Nevertheless, these demonstrations cannot prevent enforcement of the law, and they may, if they are repeated, result in the establishment of martial law in the city of Quebec. This is a possibility which it would be well to consider before continuing such demonstrations."

La Presse says: "The incident of Thursday evening, at Quebec, in which three federal police detectives, charged with seeking out refractory draftees, were concerned, is profoundly regrettable, but it ought to be a salutary warning. It is not necessary that the officers to whom is entrusted the task of searching for deserters from the Canadian soldiery trample under foot the civil rights of British subjects. No conscript who has secured a certificate of exemption from military service ought to be molested by any representative whatever of the federal authorities. A little more circumspection, if you please, in the hunt for conscripts." The Herald, Le Canada and La Patrie make no comment.

BIG GIFT FOR SWEDISH PROGRESS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—K. A. Wallenberg, former Foreign Minister, and his wife, have given 20,000,000 crowns for a perpetual fund "to further religious, charitable, social and cultural work and to promote the commerce and industry of Sweden." Another million crowns was given to the municipal library at Stockholm. The gift for the permanent fund is the largest in the history of Sweden except that of Dr. Nobel.



Women's Suits

BOSTON PREPARING FOR REAL TAX DRIVE

Reorganization of Assessing Department and Other Changes Expected to Aid in the Proposal to Get in the Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With the completion of the reorganization of the assessing department of Boston by the appointment of the chairman and the two other principal assessors and the five deputy assessors, Mayor Peters' administration will begin to assume effective shape. He will be in better position to make a real drive, it is said, for all sorts of taxes, real, personal and poll tax, than any mayor in years. With the city straitened for money, the Mayor has declared that he will direct that the city collector make use of his authority and collect the nearly \$1,000,000 due the City of Boston. The Mayor takes the ground that it is every man's duty to pay poll tax.

Summonses to delinquent poll tax payers are being sent out from the office of the collector now. On an average they run about \$500 to the ward, although something like 20,000 summonses go to Ward 5, which consists largely of old wards 6, 7 and 8. Ten days or more, and then the collector's office sends out the demands. Mayor Peters has made it very plain that the city will not go into the bond market this year to any extent. There will be no borrowing of money now. Mr. Peters told the Twentieth Century Club Saturday afternoon. He held it the duty of every citizen in the United States to cooperate to the most complete extent with the Federal Government to the end that it be upheld financially. No essential city improvement is to be undertaken.

"So far as Boston is concerned," said the Mayor, "for the first time in 60 years the city will not go into the market and borrow a single dollar this year. Again, not only must we suspend activities that enter into competition with the National Government, but, what is equally essential, we must increase all those activities that help."

The Mayor gave the new 40 assistant assessors some good advice also. He told them that it is their business to assess real estate fairly, fairly to the city as well as to the property owner. "Tax all the property you find, so that the burdens may be distributed fairly," urged the Mayor. "Remember, the assessors are responsible for the declaration of the tax rate and that any increase in the valuation means a decrease in the tax rate. Let these increases, however, be based upon a full and fair valuation."

Once the assessing department has been completely rearranged, it is known, Mayor Peters proposes to give not a little attention to the collecting department. The two departments have not worked in harmony for several years. The Mayor has been fully informed as to that and it is said that he intends to bring about cooperation and coordination in these two important financial departments in the city activity. The non-collection of the poll taxes has been largely due, it is declared at City Hall, to the fact that these departments did not work together to the extent that they should in the assessing, making out and delivery of poll tax bills and tax manuscripts.

MRS. MOONEY OUT ON \$15,000 BAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, who is under indictment for murder in connection with the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb plot and who has been in jail since shortly after the offense, which occurred on July 22, 1916, was released on \$15,000 bail on Saturday, by action in the Superior Court.

The release on bail was granted in the case of Mrs. Mooney, because of the fact that the state Supreme Court had recently given a similar order in the case of Israel Weinberg, another defendant in this case. Mrs. Mooney's trial has been set for April 9. She has been tried once and acquitted of another indictment growing out of this charge.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Lincoln House has a worker whose special business it is to assist housewives of the neighborhood in the selection of their menus and the purchase of food for their families. She goes to the home and talks things over with the housewife, trying to bring together the varying needs of the family, adults and children, and supplying them with the best the sum allowable can secure in the markets. As the worker makes a study of the food question, she not only knows more than the average person about unusual as well as usual foods, of combinations, and where the articles can be obtained to the greatest advantage. Sometimes this worker accompanies the housewife to market, giving practical lessons in purchasing, and, on occasion, assists in the preparation of some "dish." Her work has been found of great value, and much appreciation of it is expressed.

Of the 792 cans of fruit and vegetables put up at settlement houses in the Social Union last year, only one is known to have spoiled, a record that is regarded with satisfaction. The work carried on has proven successful in other ways as well. It not only has provided good food for winter use, but has proven to housewives the value of putting up food in summer for the months of winter. Learning to can at the various kitchens, many mothers did their canning at home, and even those who did not have been converted to the wisdom by the pleasure derived

from the few cans brought home with them from the kitchens.

Wednesday evening, April 4, has been set as the date for the concert to be given in the Blackstone School building, in the West End, by the People's Orchestra, of which Jacques Hoffman is conductor. Announcement of the program will be made later.

The pupils' recitals, on alternate Sunday afternoons at the Boston Music House Settlement, have been a feature of the winter in the West End, calling out interested groups on each occasion. Interest in music has increased in this section of the city, and taste has improved.

At the last teachers' meeting, Mrs. Minnie Little Longley gave a talk on Edward McDowell, with whom she studied, and played and sang a number of his compositions.

The Boston Community Players will present the following bill at Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, on April 10 and 11, at 8 o'clock: "The Finding of the Well," by Eleanor Wood Whitman; "The Tents of the Arabs"; "Dance Poems," arranged by Lucile Perry Hall; "Joint Owners in Spain," by Alice Brown.

SPEEDY HELP FOR ARMENIA IS URGED

American Board Representative Cables That Turks and Tatars Threaten Extinction of Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Turks and Caucasian Tatars, who are unfriendly to Armenians, surround them and together they threaten to exterminate Armenia, making the need for relief greater than ever, says a cablegram received Saturday by Dr. James L. Barton of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from Tiflis, signed by the Rev. Ernest A. Arrow, one of the board's staff, who has been at the head of the large committee of American relief workers in and around Erivan, Russia, a committee of which Consul F. Willoughby Smith of Tiflis is an active member. The communication reads as follows:

"There is an extremely critical political situation in the Caucasus. The Turkish advance terrifies the Armenians; and the Caucasian Tatars who are unfriendly to the Armenians surround them. There is danger that the whole Armenian race will be exterminated should the combination of these forces be successful. Should the Armenians be rightly directed and financed there is among them great potential military force and this would furnish a reasonable hope that the race might be preserved by its own efforts."

"I am about to leave now for the front to build up a system of transportation by ambulance, to reorganize and maintain hospitals. My appointment as Red Cross commissioner has been requested by Consul Smith, and he has invited eight British and American mining experts from Baku (on the Caspian Sea) to assist in the organization of the system, also English (?) units from Russian. Men from the locality who are available will be able to relieve great suffering. There is no one else to meet the necessities. To make a beginning the sum of \$400,000, and \$100,000 monthly, will be necessary."

"Every one is working beyond his strength, but nevertheless all are enthusiastic and their courage (?) is good. For relief work there is greater necessity than ever. For past aid I am very grateful, but there is much more that we must do. Pray furnish what we ask in the matter of financial and other support."

The message reached Dr. Barton through the courtesy of the State Department, Washington. The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, of which Cleveland H. Dodge is treasurer, is receiving and forwarding funds for the cause referred to in the cablegram.

WAR CHEST CAMPAIGN IS STARTED IN SALEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALEM, Mass.—This city has joined the increasing ranks of those that are meeting the financial demands for war relief organizations through the creation of a "war chest," and the first active day of soliciting for the fund started this morning. More than 500 have volunteered to campaign for the chest and it is hoped to secure a pledge of \$1 a month from at least 30,000 citizens. Exercises opening the movement and unveiling the war chest in Town Hall Square were held Saturday night when a message of encouragement was read from Col. Theodore Roosevelt and two Canadian Army officers told of fighting in France.

George W. Hooper is president of the war chest organization and is assisted by John B. Tivnan, vice-president; Dan A. Donahue, treasurer; and Miss Harriet Rantoul, clerk. As the object of the chest is to provide a sum of money from which appropriations may be made to the various national war organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A., a committee has been appointed to decide how much shall be given to these organizations as the need arises. This disbursement committee was named Saturday and consists of James Young Jr., Richard Wheatland, Alfred Auld, John B. Tivnan, William F. Cass, Christian Lantz, J. Foster Smith, Miss Harriet Rantoul and Mrs. Charles F. Ropes.

BOSTON WORKHORSE PARADE
BOSTON, Mass.—In answer to many inquiries, the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association announces that entries will close May first without entry fee. There is to be a special class for old horses and four or five classes for champion horses. An old harness or wagon is to have the same standing as a new one. Entry blanks may be obtained at the office of the Association, 15 Beacon Street.

INFERIOR GAS SAID TO INCREASE BILLS

Massachusetts Light Commissioners Say Higher Cost Can Be Attributed to Causes, More or Less Related to War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—One reason why gas bills lately in many cities have been higher than they used to be is that the quality of gas had not been as good, and consequently more has been required to obtain a given amount of heat, according to the office of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts.

Numerous complaints about the higher gas bills have been received by the board. Others are to be heard from consumers on all sides. A typical case is a family whose bills have risen from an average of \$1.50 to \$1.75 a month to \$2.80 to \$3 a month, although it has not consciously increased its use of gas.

It was explained at the office of the board that the higher gas bills can be attributed to several causes, which are related more or less to the war, and therefore cannot be dealt with by the board in the ordinary way.

The most important has to do with the extraordinary condition that prevailed during the past few months, and the shortage of coal due to transportation difficulties and the needs of the Government for war purposes. The amount of gas that was used in heaters and other appliances put a heavy drain on the companies, the most of which had to contend with poor coal. This, coupled with uncertainty whether they would continue to get it, poor as it was, compelled them in many cases, it was said, to dilute the gas in order to make it go around. The result was that the consumers had to turn their flames higher to get the heat they desired, and thus drew more gas through the meters.

Another reason, which applies in Springfield, Worcester, Malden, and other cities, but not at present in Boston, is that the gas is being stripped of its fuel for the manufacture of high explosive shells, and in the process loses certain of its heat-producing properties. This will be done soon to the gas with which Boston is supplied.

The toll, it was said, is carried in the benzol, which is one of the constituents of gas necessary for the production of heat. To extract the benzol it is necessary to take out the benzol and treat it, and even if the latter is returned to the gas, there is bound to be sufficient loss, it was said, to affect its heating quality. The method usually followed is to tap the pipe that leads the gas to the holder, divert the gas and strip it of the benzol, then pass it on to the holder. The benzol is returned to the holder after it has been deprived of the benzol.

It was said that the situation has not yet reached the stage where the board can clearly determine what concession can be made to the consumer to make up for the depreciation in the quality of the gas due, in large measure, to the extraordinary conditions brought about by the war. As soon as the gas-making business has adapted itself to the new circumstances, it was said, and the best methods of developing and treating the gas have been worked out, it is considered probable that it will be just as good as the product that used to be furnished.

CUBAN ESCADRILLE INSTRUCTORS CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two instructors for the Cuban Escadrille, the aviation squadron recently organized by the Cuban Government, have been detailed by the French Government. Both are Cubans who enlisted in the French aviation corps at the beginning of the war, and have seen active duty at the front. They are Lieut. Santiago Campuzano and Lieut. Francisco Terry.

The Cuban Escadrille, which is expected to sail shortly for France, was organized by Col. Manuel Coronado, a member of the Cuban Senate and editor of the newspaper La Discusion. It was originally planned to have 25 trained Cuban aviators make up the Escadrille, but already over 100 Cubans have enlisted. These men have volunteered to take the prescribed course in aviation and individually to bear the expense of their airplanes and equipment.

The formation of the Cuban Escadrille is one of the many steps taken by the Cuban Government to cooperate actively with the Allies in this struggle for democracy. It is stated by the Republic of Cuba News Bureau.

ARBORICULTURISTS MEET IN EDINBURGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society held its annual business meeting recently in Edinburgh. The Duke of Buccleuch was elected president in succession to Sir Andrew Agnew, and his grace then took the chair for the remainder of the meeting.

Dr. Greig of the Board of Agriculture, referring to the report of the reconstruction committee, said he thought there was little fear that any government in future would regard forestry with indifference. The Secretary for Scotland had decided to enlarge and strengthen the staff of the forestry division. Speaking of the activities of the society, Dr. Greig said they had endeavored during the past year to make a large collection of seeds. They had also provided dis-

charged sailors and soldiers with work as foresters. Ten times as many offers of places, however, had been received as they had men to fill them, owing to the counter-attraction of higher wages in other industries, such as munition making. They also proposed to establish in central Scotland a school for skilled workmen. Before concluding Dr. Greig mentioned three alternative schemes proposed for sharing between landowners and the state.

Sir Andrew Agnew moved a resolution, which was adopted, welcoming the publication of the report of the forestry sub-committee of the reconstruction committee, and urging the Government's adoption of the scheme of afforestation recommended in the report, to be brought into operation without delay. In supporting the recommendations of the report, Sir Andrew Agnew said it ought to be one of the Government's first objects to build up a reserve of wood. Food and wood, he pointed out, were absolutely essential, and the country that was self-supporting in these commodities was in a very strong position in time of war. The committee had shown that although 30 per cent less wood had been imported during the last two years it had cost the country £27,000,000 more, and if the third year was included it would probably bring the total expenditure up to £55,000,000. The amount of unnecessary money spent was shown by the fact that the total cost of the committee's proposed scheme was only £15,000,000.

Sir John Stirling Maxwell spoke on the subject of the forest authority. No responsible person, he said, proposed that a central authority could be disposed of, although, he added, some critics of the report had glossed over the fact that already such an authority resided in London in the shape of the development commission. The committee had recommended that the central control should be transferred to a real forest authority composed of men versed in the subject, and ready to make it their life-work and to stand or fall on the results of their labors.

A discussion followed as to the desirability of having a central forestry authority for Great Britain and France, and the meeting decided to hold a special conference to discuss the question.

PROPOSED LOYALTY MOVEMENT INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Hundreds of letters indorsing a proposed state loyalty organization composed of persons of German birth or parentage have been received by H. F. Wessel, since he proposed to form the association. A meeting for the purpose will be held in St. Paul, April 2, and at that time a committee on by-laws will be ready to report. The following are excerpts from some of the letters received by Mr. Wessel:

"I have long forgotten the country which gave me birth" from a man at Deer River. "My sympathies and patriotic duty have been with this country ever since I set foot on its soil."

"There are many of us who are as patriotic as any Americans," a Perham citizen wrote, "and others neglected a great shock like this war to make them realize what America has done for them."

"I indorse the movement for the meeting and for resolutions to voice our earnest desire to crush the German Government."

"We of German parentage do not yield the palm of patriotism to anyone or any people."

ILLINOIS TO HOLD OPTION ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois will hold 73 wet-and-dry elections tomorrow. A vote will be held in 45 wet communities seeking to turn them dry, and in 28 the wets have brought on elections to reverse previous dry victories.

Rock Island, Bloomington, Aurora and Alton are among the most important wet cities voting. To these might be added East Moline, St. Charles, Havana, Blue Island and Pana. Danville heads the list of the dry cities balloting, according to the officers of the Anti-Saloon League. Dixon, Moline and Carlinville are other dry communities taking up the issue again.

The prohibition forces are sanguine over the outcome generally. In Rock Island they think they have a fighting chance, and in Bloomington a good one. E. J. Davis, Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, adds that the wets tried to get elections in Freeport and in Waukegan, and met with so much opposition that they abandoned the attempt. This he considered indicative of advancing public thought.

Dry Federation Appeal

CHICAGO, Ill.—An appeal to voters to write in and then vote for the proposal to make Chicago dry, on the ballots tomorrow, was issued today by the Dry Chicago Federation. The announcement refers to the "illegal action of the board of election commissioners, whereby more than 106,467 registered voters have been deprived of the right to petition."

RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A railroad administration treasurer will be appointed within a few days to have charge of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund and the periodical balances for deficits of various railroad commissions. His task will be to furnish a clearing house for railroads, transferring sums from lines having temporary excesses of free operation funds, to others needing money. He also will administer other financial help approved by the Director-General of Railroads and the Director of Finance.

BOARD NAMED FOR CONTROL OF MEATS

Commission of Five Appointed to Take Charge of the Industry—Packing Establishments May Be Run by Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The determination of Herbert C. Hoover, the National Food Administrator, who advised the President that he found himself powerless to protect properly all branches of the cattle industry, and that the Government's present course is "almost intolerable in criticism from both producer and consumer," Mr. Hoover asked that the President extend to meat the policy initiated in steel, copper and other commodities which are sold at prices fixed on the basis of conferences between producers and the Government.

The Food Administrator proposed, and President Wilson now has approved, the plan that a national policy be determined by the following officers, acting personally or through authorized delegates: The Secretary of Agriculture, representing the viewpoint of the producer; the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, representing the influence of trade conditions; the chairman of the United States Tariff Board, representing economic thought; the Secretary of Labor, representing the viewpoint of the civilian consumer; and the Food Administrator, who has to carry out the policy adopted.

Mr. Hoover submitted his proposal to the President in a letter outlining at length the trials of his organization in seeking to stimulate production and at the same time to prevent the robbery of the average citizen by profiteering. He declared some change in the Government's present course was necessary for the protection of the producer and civilian consumer, and to insure the increased production required to meet the growing needs of the army and the Allies.

"This change in policy may take the form of more definite and systematic direction of the large packers as to the course they are to pursue from month to month," wrote the administrator, "or may even take the form of operation of the packing establishments by the Government."

"We have been struggling as intelligently as possible with the situation in the meat industries with entire inadequacy of definite national policy. Our purchases hitherto have been sufficient to influence the market at times and, in the case of pork products, have been sufficient to preserve a minimum price."

Packing Employees Win

Arbitrator in Chicago Hearing Rules Favorably Regarding Demands

CHICAGO, Ill.—The basic eight-hour day has been granted stockyard employees by Federal Judge Samuel A. Linder, arbitrator in the demands made by the union of the packers, together with equal pay for women for equal work. Double time for Sundays and national holidays was also awarded and other overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time-and-one-fourth for the first two hours in excess of the regular eight-hour day and at the rate of time-and-a-half after 10 hours.

Where operations are continuous, they shall be conducted by three shifts of eight hours each and the arbitrator ordered that employees working in such shifts be allowed 20 minutes off for lunch with pay.

When the basic eight-hour day goes into effect, which is to be on May 5, the hourly wage is to be readjusted so that the compensation for a full eight-hour work day shall be equal to the compensation for what has hitherto been a full 10-hour work day. Piece work is to be proportionately adjusted.

A raise in wages, effective as on Jan. 1, 1918, is granted, and the eight-hour pay for the old 10-hour day includes this advance. Guaranteed time of 40 hours a week except in holiday weeks stands and is ordered in Swift & Co. plants.

Owing to the shortening of the work day, the guaranteed time is practically lengthened. The increased wages will affect several hundred thousand workers in 11 or more cities and will run into the millions. A number of the small packers are included as well as the five big ones. Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the labor unions, was quoted from Washington as well pleased with the decisions of the arbitrator. The unions did not get all the increased pay asked.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The number of returned soldiers attending the voca-

Potter Shoe Co.

CINCINNATI
Accredited Agency for
RED CROSS
Shoes for Women
AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS
RED CROSS SHOES
FOR LADIES' ALL STYLES
WEAVING, SEE STORE
119 SO. SALINA STREET, ST. LOUIS, N. Y.

STATE DOES NOT WANT AGENCIES

New Hampshire "Bone" Dry Law Provision for Establishment of Agents, Interests Less Than One-Tenth of Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—The time for cities and towns to designate liquor agencies under the new State Prohibitory Law expired today and reports are that less than one-tenth of the places in the State took action. These agencies are provided for the purpose of supplying the needs of communities for other than drinking purposes.

It was expected that all the places that now have saloons under the Local Option Law and many which have been dry, would seek to establish agencies. Such has not been the case, Nashua, for instance, the second city ever since the Local Option Law went into effect, decided to do nothing about liquor agents.

The matter of establishing agencies is left to the city councils. In Nashua an ordinance was drafted for the establishment of the maximum number of agencies allowed by the law. The alderman who was expected to introduce it changed his mind. He said he "could not afford, for his business connections, to introduce it." He thought it "would hurt his business."

Mayor James B. Crowley let it be known that he is opposed to the establishment of agencies. The prohibitory law goes into full operation May 1 and present indications are that the State will be bone-dry for the first time in its history. The failure to establish agencies will make most communities more dry than even the most radical prohibitionists had anticipated.

Many liquor dealers shut up shop today instead of waiting for May 1. This was brought about by a ruling of the tax commission which was unexpected. The commission ruled that liquor dealers would be obliged to pay a full year's taxes on all stocks of goods on hand April 1, regardless of the fact that they would be able to do only one month's business.

Rather than pay a whole year's taxes, the saloons and wholesale places have been gradually unloading their stocks and are closing their doors in many instances. A few dealers with faint hopes of a repeal of the prohibitory law by the next Legislature are planning to hold their leases and fixtures and convert their establishments temporarily into lunch rooms or places for the sale of soft drinks.

Last week the Manchester municipal court is said to have broken its record of 72 years, ever since the city was incorporated, in that it held no session. One of the reasons advanced was that the saloons were going out of business and those who remained open had increased their prices remarkably.

Can such lovely footwear really be comfortable?

THAT'S a perfectly natural question for any woman to ask—for hasn't she often had to make a choice? Either she could wear shoes that were comfortable or shoes that were stylish. She has not always worn with comfort the ones that gave her foot the dainty appearance she desired. And she hasn't liked to "break them in!" Her comfortable shoes, of course, wouldn't do at all for dress wear.

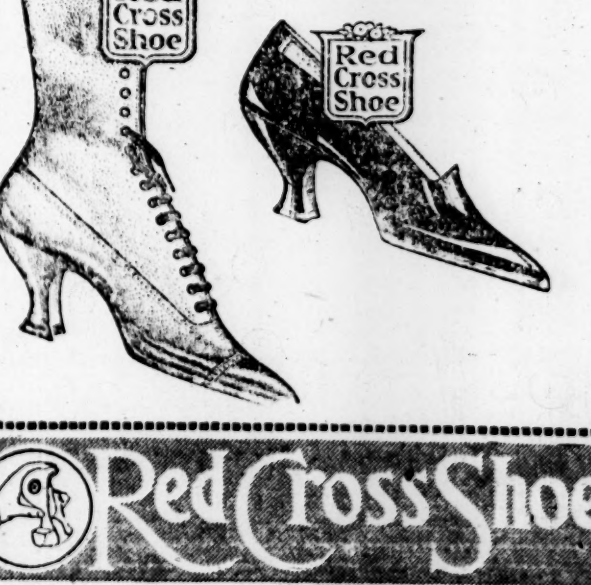
Many women have come to believe that it was impossible to make a truly graceful and stylish shoe that would be comfortable.

Yet thousands and thousands of women have found that, season after season, the very smartest styles are made wholly comfortable in the Red Cross Shoe, made so easy that they never need any "breaking in." The famous "bends with your foot" feature is the secret of the combination.

Go to the Red Cross Shoe Accredited Agency in your town today, and try on some of the new models. The prices, you'll find, are sensible, moderate; the quality noticeably superior.

If you don't know just where to go, write us. We will send your nearest dealer's name—and a free copy of the new Style Guide.

The Krohn-Fechheimer Company
555 Dandridge Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO



Red Cross Shoe

NEGRO DRAFTEES ARE REGISTERED

Contingent From Florida at Camp Devens Assigned—Three Hundred and Second Field Artillery to Be Motorized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The work of registering the first contingent of Negro draftees from Florida was carried on all Sunday night, and when this work is completed several hundred men will have been assigned to the different companies of the division. The first arrivals were quartered in the seventh battalion as scheduled, this detachment of the depot brigade being in charge of Maj. E. L. Welles of Boston, Mass. Four barracks were vacated by white soldiers, with the exception of about 50 officers who will remain to run the companies. The white soldiers will have the squad room to themselves, and the Negro recruits will have the rooms on the second floor. All will use the same mess halls, but in accordance with their usual custom, the officers will eat at separate tables.

A delegation of 20 officers went South to escort the Negro draftees back to camp, and when completed, the quota will number about 2000 men in all. The Negroes came in their civilian clothes, and will be outfitted here. An effort will be made to determine men who are proficient along any one line, such as carpenters or mechanics, and such men probably will be assigned to some other division. Men who possess no special accomplishment will be formed into two service battalions and will commence drilling.

Announcement is made that the three hundred and second field artillery regiment is to be motorized within a short time, and the equipment is daily expected. In all, there will be more than 700 vehicles of various kinds, each battery having eight tractors for guns and caissons, and junior officers will be given motor-cycles. Col. David J. Craig will have a motor car. The regiment has already turned over the best of its horses to the three hundred and first field artillery.

The bayonet field for the division schools opened today, and men who have been doing bayonet drill indoors will receive their first actual practice in the open. Up to the present time, the men have been charging dummies over the level floor space of the buildings or just outside. It is expected that the soldiers will be instructed in real trench warfare, the course laid out being an exact replica of the lines overseas. Men in the division will be given daily drill in bayonet work under Lieutenant-Colonel Croft until they have every detail of the course well mastered.

All the roads in camp are to be widened, as Sunday traffic here emphasizes the urgent need of wider thoroughfares. The big army trucks also need more space, and the task has been placed in the hands of Maj. Robert Bonner, construction quartermaster.

Lieut.-Col. N. B. Rehkopf, artillery instructor of the Massachusetts national guard and reserve officers, has returned to camp after several months of absence, and has been reassigned to the three hundred and second artillery regiment.

Thousands of visitors came to camp on Sunday, an extra afternoon train from Boston having been put on in order to meet the demand. Easter services were held, the day starting in with a sunrise service held in one of the Y. M. C. A. huts. A group of depot brigade soldiers sang hymns, and a few short addresses were made. In the afternoon, the Rev. W. E. Woodbury conducted an open-air service on the artillery plains which was well attended.

War Tank Due Friday

Officials Invited to Review It on Its Way to Bunker Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—British-Canadian recruiting officials received word today that the big war tank, Britannia, will arrive in Boston next Friday morning, and at noon it will begin a climb up Bunker Hill. Governor McCall, and other state officials, also Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood of the first naval district, and Commandant William R. Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard have been invited to review the tank as it passes the home of Commandant Rush. Next Saturday the tank will be a feature of the Liberty Loan parade, and on the day following it will be exhibited in Franklin Park where its possibilities will be shown.

Col. John S. Dennis, commanding the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States in the absence of Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., arrived in Boston today to take up with local recruiting officials, plans for a more vigorous campaign among British and Canadian subjects throughout New England.

As the result of a rally held in Scollay Square on Saturday night, 26 recruits were obtained. These rallies will be continued each evening this week at the same place. The army and navy officials will attend the production of "Getting Together," presented tonight in the Majestic Theater under the auspices of the United States military and naval forces and the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission. The play will continue for two weeks, and is given in the interests of recruiting.

Smileage Military Party

BOSTON, Mass.—The Smileage party in the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight will be a notable event, according to present indications, for many army and navy officials in uniform will be present, while music will be furnished by

military bands, including the Naval Welfare Band which has volunteered its services. From 8 until 9 o'clock there will be a patriotic concert, and at 1 o'clock, Mayor Peters will present Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge who will make a short address. The salute to the colors will be an impressive feature of the occasion, the work being done by a selected body of soldiers. Smileage books will be auctioned off during the evening, and the entire proceeds of the affair will be devoted to the entertainment of soldiers who are in training.

Northeastern Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Murray Baldwin, retired, has been relieved of duty at the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, and has been assigned to the office at department headquarters at northeastern headquarters. Major Baldwin has served in California, Texas and the Philippine Islands, and he was retired in 1916.

General Boucher, retired, and a member of the French Military Mission, was a visitor at northeastern headquarters today, in consultation with Col. Paul Azan.

Maj. M. H. Cook has temporarily been assigned to the department inspector's office at northeastern headquarters.

Capt. Michael J. Moore has received instructions regarding allotments and allowances, considerable information on the subject having been issued from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

SUPERINTENDENT VOTE MAY BE TIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Previous to the meeting of the Boston School Committee today election of a new superintendent was thought to be improbable because Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane, it was expected, would cast their votes for Jeremiah E. Burke and Miss Frances G. Curtis and Henry Abrahams would vote for Frank V. Thompson, while Judge Michael H. Sullivan, the chairman, would vote for Augustine L. Rafferty.

Should the vote be cast in this way there is a possibility that Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Lane will unite with the chairman in voting for Mr. Rafferty, but it seems equally possible that no decision will be reached today. It is understood that Judge Sullivan is opposed to the election of Mr. Burke. Mr. Burke, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rafferty are now assistant superintendents.

The present superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, closes his term of six years on Sept. 1, and refuses to allow his name to be considered for reelection.

ACTING CHAIRMAN OF PARKS RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—John H. Dillon, acting chairman of the Park and Recreation Department, today submitted his resignation to Mayor Peters and it has been accepted. The Mayor said that he had requested Mr. Dillon's resignation on Saturday. He did not give any reason for the resignation and neither did the Mayor say who he would appoint chairman of the department. For the present, James B. Shea, a deputy commissioner, will have charge of the physical operation of the department.

Former Mayor Curley appointed Mr. Dillon chairman of the department nearly a year ago, but the Civil Service Commissioners refused to approve the appointment without a public hearing on the question of his fitness for the office. The former Mayor withdrew his appointment and made Mr. Dillon acting chairman, thus obviating the necessity of his appointment going to the civil service commissioners.

CELEBRATIONS FOR RATIFICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment is widely accepted in Massachusetts as in stable, and tentative plans are being made to celebrate favorable action by the Senate on Tuesday. In Attleboro there will be special rejoicing Tuesday night, for John M. Fisher, a manufacturer, has arranged for a celebration that is to include a parade, fireworks, band concert and ringing of church bells.

Bell ringing will be, it is expected, general throughout the State. Mrs. William H. Rand, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Newton, has made plans for having the bells ring Tuesday night in Nonantum, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale. Tuesday morning the chimes at the Unitarian Church in West Newton will play to ring out the victory already won in the House of Representatives.

DR. MUCK BEFORE FEDERAL ATTORNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Karl Muck, former leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who was arrested March 25, under the Alien Enemy Act, was brought from the Cambridge jail today to the office of the United States District Attorney, Thomas J. Boynton, for the purpose of being interrogated regarding his activities.

It was planned that Dr. Muck should be questioned by Judd Dewey, assistant to Mr. Boynton, who has had charge of the alien enemy cases handled by the United States attorney in Boston. This examination was expected to take place during the afternoon, and before Mr. Boynton, who has the authority to order Dr. Muck to a detention camp for the duration of the war.

HIGHER COST OF LIGHT PROPOSED

As Offset to Decreased Production on Account of Daylight Saving, Edison Company Says It May Have to Raise Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Hardly has the daylight-saving plan gone into effect, intended for one thing to save the people money on their gas and electric light bills, than the first intimation of a scheme to raise rates, to offset the benefits to the consumer, comes from the electric light company.

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company said today, before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, that the decrease in the consumption of electricity during the daylight saving plan, is likely to be so large that in order to meet higher costs the company may have to raise its rates.

"In theory the increase should be put upon the domestic user," he said, "for the reason that to a large degree the losses to the company will come from this source."

Mr. Edgar expressed the opinion that a maximum of success could attend the daylight saving movement only if the system is put into effect during the entire 12 months. He believed little will be accomplished under a seven months' schedule. Steps are already being taken, he said, with a view to having the system in effect throughout the year.

Gen. Morris Schaff of the commission took issue with Mr. Edgar on the question of the domestic consumer having to assume the burden of decreased consumption. "It would not be fair to load the cost of the improved productive capacity of the country upon the shoulders of the small consumer," he said. "I believe that if any increase is warranted it should be distributed equally among all classes of consumers."

Mr. Edgar thought that the success of daylight saving in England was largely due to the latitude. He said that England is in the same latitude as Northern Canada, while Boston is in the latitude of Rome, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey—all Southern countries—however, have adopted it.

EXTREME PENALTY FOR SPIES URGED

(Continued from page one)

Senators Nelson of Minnesota, in connection with the passage of amendment to the Alien Enemy Law, which makes the terms of the act applicable to women as well as to men, read a letter to the Senate on Friday in which an important department of the Government pointed out the activities of women spies and the difficulty of dealing with them because of lack of authority. That women have played an important part in the machinations which have been and are on foot in all parts of the country to thwart war preparations, is only too well known to the Administration and to Congress.

Recent developments in New York State, where a large aircraft plant has been seriously tampered with at a time when the aircraft program is far behind schedule, have strengthened the belief, already general, that the extreme penalty may be substituted for the internment camp. After hearing the testimony on Saturday by several government agents, Senator Overman said that execution as the penalty for each of many acts of espionage will be proposed in legislation to be brought before Congress immediately.

Members of the Senate will make an effort to include within the scope of the new laws such members of the I. W. W. and other disloyal organizations as attempt to interfere with the industrial activities of the country, either by breaking the law or by fomenting labor troubles throughout the country. Confidential testimony regarding I. W. W. propaganda and activities was given to the sub-judicial committee of the Senate on Saturday. It is not the case, as has been taken for granted, that the I. W. W. have been either curbed or controlled. Western Senators in close touch with the Pacific Coast have repeatedly on the floor of the Senate urged the Government to adopt stringent measures in dealing with I. W. W. There is a well-founded belief that this organization is preparing for a new campaign of obstruction and terrorism that may prove to be more disastrous than any of their former activities. The Senate committee have been told that the Government is taking firm steps to stop their operations, but it is freely admitted that its control of the situation is "not yet all that could be desired."

Senators in whose states the I. W. W. are operating insist that if the United States Government is not able to handle the situation, permission should be given to the western states to work out their own salvation so far as the I. W. W. peril is concerned. It has been hinted by senators that these states might be compelled to take the law into their own hands.

Enemy Aliens Detected

Friends of Germany in New York Disclosed to Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The campaign against sedition and intrigue continues in this city, and almost every day sees additional uncovering of the plans of Germany's friends within the

gates, as well as the revelation of renewed attempts to offset them.

Frequently some of the successful attempts of the authorities to curb these influences never find their way into the ordinary newspaper columns. An incident occurred lately, which has not come to light before, and which as told even here proves once more that truth is stranger than fiction.

A young lady was riding on a Fifth Avenue bus. Near her sat a man dressed in the uniform of the English army. Suddenly some mud was splashed on to the gentleman, and his ejaculations were not English, but decidedly German. The young lady, alert to her opportunity, grasped the man and screamed so effectively that he was taken into custody. Later, it is said, he proved to be an enemy alien, at work for Germany.

Another instance of apparent intrigue occurred recently in Brooklyn. Some of the patrons of a popular chain restaurant heard one of the bus boys indulging in seditious remarks, and the echo of them finally reached the authorities. The result was that John Ferlan, who had what the reporters described as a good-sized bank roll, when he paid his bill, was arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island for three months. It was found that he had, within the last four years, been in New Mexico and New Orleans, and that he came to this country in 1914 from Trieste.

Lately Mrs. Mary Takoh was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. It was said she had taken in from the front window of her apartment an American flag, and substituted therefor a German flag. The magistrate who sentenced her to six months in the workhouse said that if he had the power he would send her to jail for life, as a warning to all German sympathizers in this country.

Sixteen German and Austrian subjects who had neither registered nor obtained passes permitting them to work in the barred zone, have been arrested in the plant of the Tottenham Copper Company at Tottenham, Staten Island, and two proprietors of saloons in Hoboken, N. J., have been held for the grand jury on charges of selling liquor within the barred zone, the sales encouraging the assembling of Germans and Austrians to rejoice over Germany's advance on the western front. The German Club in this city is to be closed by federal authorities, who have found there, it is said, papers and documents of assistance in the Bolo and other cases.

Meanwhile the determination of the school authorities to keep the public schools free of any influence detrimental to the best interests of the American Government, has been evidenced again. The Senate at Albany has passed a bill forbidding employment in the public schools of the State of any who are not American citizens. The Socialists in the Legislature voted against the measure.

It was said that the measure was aimed chiefly at conditions in the schools of this city, where many enemy aliens and Germans are said to be teaching. Dr. Gustave Straubmuller, acting superintendent of schools here, has declared, however, that as far as can be learned, there are no non-citizens or persons employed in the public schools who have not declared their intentions to become citizens; and he says all teachers and employees have filed the constitutional oath.

The local board has suspended Miss Gertrude A. M. Pignol, teacher of German in Manual Training School, Brooklyn, for alleged pro-German leanings. The board is considering a plan to teach the objects of the war in every public school, no pupils to be graduated without having passed an examination on the subject. President Somers of the board has asked Dr. Straubmuller to obtain from the district superintendents the names of all teachers whose patriotism is under suspicion.

PATENT QUESTION AFFECTS CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department today asked the Supreme Court to determine the extent to which patents could be taken out and used by private contractors in connection with government contracts. The request was made on a motion asking the court to rehear a suit brought by the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company against the International Curtis Marine Turbine Company.

The suit grew out of the use by the Cramps in the construction of torpedo-boat destroyers of patents owned by the Curtis Company. Early determination of the question is asked by Acting Secretary Roosevelt, who says "the department has difficulty in getting builders and manufacturers to enter upon contracts that may subject them to litigation."

W. C. T. U. WANTS FUNDS
BOSTON, Mass.—In an effort to raise \$50,000 for its war welfare work the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts is planning a state-wide campaign. The Union has been working on knitted articles and comfort bags for soldiers and sailors and maintains the White Ribbon Home at Ayer in charge of Mrs. Synda Eldridge. This home has good cheer rooms, a recreation center, cafeteria, and rooms where visiting relatives and friends of the soldiers at Camp Devens may lodge. Besides needing money to pay off the mortgage on this home the women plan to furnish a field kitchen, stereomicrograph, and other comforts for the men in service.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—The Women's City Club will celebrate the centenary of its clubhouse on Beacon Hill with exercises on April 19. Current events talks are to be offered to members in Pilgrim Hall the afternoon of April 5, 12, 26 and May 3. The series of four lectures to be given by S. K. Ratcliffe will open Friday evening.

STATE MAY LOSE \$1,600,000 ON PIER

Massachusetts Waterways Commission Chairman in Fish Price Inquiry Says It Is Now Losing \$50,000 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Partial responsibility at least of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for whatever monopoly may exist in the fish business in Boston, was acknowledged today by John N. Cole, chairman of the Waterways Commission, before the legislative inquiry into the fish industry.

The Waterways Commission is the successor of the Boston Port Directors who built and leased the pier to the Boston Fish Market Corporation for 15 years at a yearly rental of \$35,000. Mr. Cole said that taking into consideration the increase in valuation, interest charges, and other items, the state was losing more than \$50,000 a year above the rental of the fish pier.

The theory upon which the Fish Pier was built and leased was that it should accrue to the benefit of the people not only of Massachusetts but of New England. Mr. Cole said that in his opinion this had not been fulfilled.

The lease of the fish pier is dated Oct. 1, 1910, and runs for 15 years, with an option of a 15 year extension at \$45,000 a year. This extension has already been demanded.

The fish pier property is valued on the books of the Waterways Commission at \$607,000. This valuation, according to Mr. Cole, is too low. He figured that it cost the State \$40,000 for interest on the amount expended on the pier; \$10,000 for sinking fund charges and \$24,000 for maintenance. As the property will appreciate in value and expenses will increase, he declared that the loss to the State for the 30 years covered by the entire lease would be \$1,600,000. He believed that the present rental ought to be twice as large.

The Waterways Commission considers that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a partner in the fish business, for the reason that it built the pier in order that the industry might be carried on under improved conditions and give the people of the State fish at reasonable prices. In fact, one of the inducements which the fish dealers offered in negotiating the lease was that more fish at lower prices would follow.

"And has the public, in your opinion, derived any benefit for this action off the State?" inquired House Chairman J. Weston Allen.

"As chairman of the Waterways Commission, I see no such evidence," replied Mr. Cole.

"Then if the rental of the Fish Pier does not pay the costs of interest, maintenance and other charges, the fish dealers are not only getting the pier free of cost but are enjoying additional benefits," said Mr. Allen. Mr. Cole indorsed the statement.

It also appeared that the fish dealers have been asking assistance from the Waterways Commission in obtaining an abatement of taxes ever since they went to the pier.

Guy C. Emerson, an engineer, who was one of the Board of Arbitration which adjudicates the claim of the fish dealers of \$7,000 for the failure of the State to hand over the fish pier on time, stated that he signed a minority report to the award of \$55,000. In his opinion the fish dealers suffered no loss except for store rentals amounting to \$17,000.

Leonard A. Treat, a salt fish dealer in Boston, stated that it was not until he carried his charge that the fish business was a monopoly to the Attorney-General, that the New England Fish Exchange granted him buyer's privileges.

He claimed that there was discrimination at the Fish Pier in favor of certain dealers and that fish for salting were sold at prices which were below the bids.

HONOR FLAG FOR NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Plan for Increasing Subscriptions Also to Include Display of Honor Roll in Public Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Subscribers to the third Liberty Loan will be permitted to display an honor flag, and they will have their names placed on an honor roll, headed by the caption: "These are the people of our town who are helping to win the war by investing in government bonds of the Third Liberty Loan." Details of the two new schemes for increasing subscriptions to the loan, which will be launched in Boston Saturday, with a big parade, were announced today by the Liberty Loan Committee for New England.

The honor flag is somewhat like the service flag in design and purpose. It is a rectangular flag, with a broad, red border surrounding a white field. In this white field are three vertical blue bars, signifying "Third Liberty Loan." There will be no provision on the flag to show the amount subscribed. The honor roll will be displayed in some public place, and be reproduced from day to day in newspapers or in circulars, so that all may know the names of those who acknowledged their debt to the nation by adding it with their money in its hour of need.

As a further honor, a town or city that buys its quota will be given the right to fly a similar honor flag, with a blue star added. Every additional 100 per cent will mean another star. The Government will encourage this competition by making the award of the first flag an impressive event. It is expected that William G. McAdoo,

Secretary of the United States Treasury, will attend the first ceremony and raise the first flag.

All the towns of a state that have won the right to fly the honor flag will have their names permanently recorded on a roll of honor at the State Capitol. The record of the states will be recorded in the same way on a grand roll at the Treasury Department in Washington. Those states that have achieved 100 per cent of honor flag towns will lead the list.

Boston Parade Plans

Many Jewish Organizations Take Steps to Participate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Details for the big All-America parade to be held in Boston Saturday to mark the launching of the third Liberty Loan and commemorate the first anniversary of the entrance of the United States in the war, are fast being completed and indications are that the procession will last to well into the evening, since organizations representing some 80,000 members have signified their intention of having a delegation in line.

Representatives of many Jewish and other organizations met at Faneuil Hall on Sunday and devised plans for taking part in the parade. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Jewish Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee for New England and the New England and Massachusetts Committee of Citizens of Foreign Birth or Descent.

The Boston Central Labor Union begins its campaign for war dollars tonight, when 12 of its members will address about 30 meetings of trade unions on the urgency of making the loan a huge success. The speaking tour will continue until every union in Massachusetts has been appealed to in behalf of the loan. "Buy a Bond or Carry a Gun," is organized labor's slogan. Edward F. McGrady, president of the C. L. U., and chairman of the Boston and Massachusetts Labor Committee on the new bond issue, conferred with members of the labor committee Sunday on the new loan.

The Retail Trade Board, which will have charge of the campaign in the retail business section of Boston, has requested all retail stores to close Saturday at 1 p. m., the hour the parade starts, and remain closed until the parade has finished. Arrangements are being made for a contingent consisting of employees of retail stores. These will form on Boston Common at 2 p. m., and join the parade as a unit at 2:30.

For the purpose of the campaign, the business section has been divided into 46 districts, each of which will be canvassed by separate teams. Slips supplied by the Retail Trade Board announcing the loan are being inserted in each bundle that goes out from each store in the retail section. Plans for a mass meeting on April 17 are being made.

Harvard University promises to take an active part in the campaign for subscriptions. A committee of students has been appointed to carry on the drive and to solicit subscriptions throughout the university, under the guidance of R. McA. Lloyd IV, director of the campaign. The campaign at Harvard will be opened Monday.

HOUSE SENDS WHEAT PRICE TO CONFERENCE

The House today sent to conference the Agricultural Appropriation Bill carrying a Senate amendment fixing the minimum price for wheat at \$2.50. Sharp differences are expected to develop in conferences on this feature of the bill, as Administration forces in the House, following the lead of President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover, are determined to fight for its elimination from the measure.

GERMAN MONEY TO SWAY NEGROES

Draft Evasion Encouraged in Mississippi Is Charge Made by Exemption Board Officer

JACKSON, Miss.—Charges that German money is being used to encourage Mississippi Negroes to evade the selective draft are made in a report filed at the Adjutant-General's office today by F. K. Etheridge, state inspector of local exemption boards.

The report declares it has been almost impossible to get Negro registrants to respond to the draft and that C. H. Mason, pastor of a Negro church at Lexington, Miss., known as the "Church of God in Christ," has been preaching pro-German sermons and advising Negroes to resist the draft. The inspector's report said "The Church of God in Christ" has headquarters at Los Angeles. In August last year a \$10,000 brick church was built at Lexington, for which local Negroes furnished only a small part of the building fund, the report says, and also that the pastor, hitherto an obscure Negro preacher, recently erected a \$25,000 residence.

DR. C. J. HEXAMER AND MANUFACTURERS CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Members of the Manufacturers Club have demanded that Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, former president of the German-American Alliance, be dropped from membership in their organization. A committee was appointed to dispose of the case, and will report soon. Dr. Hexamer, who is a life member of the club, has made it his place of residence for a number of years. This action follows testimony given before the Senate Committee at Washington, recently, while the activities of the German-American Alliance were under investigation.

German Alliance Inquiry
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressional investigation of the National German-American Alliance to determine its loyalty to the United States was resumed before a Senate Committee today.

PRESIDENT TO TALK FOR LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today accepted an invitation to open the Liberty Loan campaign in Baltimore on Saturday, the first anniversary of the United States' entrance into the war. While in Baltimore he will review 18,000 troops from the national army cantonment at Camp Meade.

The occasion of the address is the Liberty Loan "Cantonment" being held at Baltimore to stimulate interest in the loan drive. Secretary Daniels will speak at the "cantonment" tomorrow night and during the next few weeks the speaking list will include other cabinet officers and diplomatic representatives of the allied governments.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

The General Manufacturing Company's fertilizer plant on the Delaware River front, at Philadelphia, was damaged by a \$100,000 fire on March 31.

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Specially priced at

\$35

The above figure illustrates the vogue of the COATEE made of selected skins of Hudson Seal, Beaver trimmed and very elegantly lined. Special \$195.00

DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by
Organization Is Defined Ac-
cording to the Rules Under
Which They Were Formed

Other articles upon this subject have
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
of March 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26,
27, 28, 29 and 30.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Com-
mission on Public Information shows
in its national service handbook that
the councils of defense or other simi-
lar organizations in the various
states may be considered practically
in three groups. In some states,
that is, the organization consists of
volunteer workers, in others appoint-
ments have been made by the Gov-
ernor of the State, while in a third
group the Legislature has expressly
created a body.

The American Defense Society gives
this warning:

"Every German or Austrian in the
United States, unless known by years
of association to be absolutely loyal,
should be treated as a potential spy.
Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and
ears open. Take nothing for granted.
Energy and alertness may save the
life of your son, your husband or your
brother. The enemy is engaged in
making war in this country, in trans-
mitting news to Berlin and in spread-
ing peace propaganda as well as lies
about the condition and morale of
American military forces. Whenever
any suspicious act or disloyal word
comes to your notice communicate at
once with the police department or
with the local office of the Department
of Justice."

Council in South Dakota

Organization Under Law Just Enact-
ed Has Wide Discretionary Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—The Council of
Defense of South Dakota, under a
law just enacted, is given wide dis-
cretionary powers. The council, as
now organized, is to be composed of
not more than 15 members, of whom
the Governor shall be ex-officio the
president. Power is also given to the
council to adopt by-laws for its gov-
ernment and for the convenient trans-
action of business. During the con-
tinuance of a state of war existing
between the United States and any
foreign nation, such council shall
have the power to do all acts and
things not inconsistent with the Con-
stitution or laws of the State of South
Dakota, or the United States, which
are decided to be necessary for the
public safety and for the protection
of life and public property, and of
private property of a character judged
by the council to require protection.
The council shall have power to make
orders and rules necessary to carry
the foregoing provisions into effect.

Any person refusing or failing to
obey any orders or rules of the State
Council of Defense, or violating its
provisions shall be deemed guilty of a
misdemeanor with fine and jail im-
prisonment as a penalty. The council
may require any person to appear
before it or before any agent of such
council for examination under oath.
It may inquire into the method of
performance of duty of any official
of the State or any subdivision of
the same and may advise summary
removal of such officer; all solicita-
tion of funds for war purposes other
than those authorized by the National
Government, must be by written per-
mit of the state council, with a pen-
alty for soliciting without such per-
mit. The state council can appoint
county council members to work
with it.

Another law allows the council to
classify idle persons in the State and
require of them that they shall not
engage in labor unless so ordered by
the council with summary requirements
in case of their refusal to be listed
or to work when called upon to so do.

Legal Status in Kentucky

Council Is Empowered to Investigate
Charges of Disloyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Kentucky
Council of Defense has been given
legal status by a law enacted by the
Legislature which recently adjourned
and there has been appropriated for
its expenses \$50,000 a year for the
next two years. This period was
fixed because of the fact that the
Legislature meets biennially. The
bill provides for the dissolution of
the council in the event the war ends
within two years.

The Kentucky Council of Defense
was organized immediately after the
declaration of war by the United
States and followed the lines laid
down at a conference of governors
and others in Washington, which had
been arranged by the National Coun-
cil of Defense. Under the new law
there will be made available for the
conduct of business sufficient funds
and it is proposed that the council
shall have headquarters, an executive
secretary and a force of office em-
ployees. The bill provides that the
Governor shall appoint a state coun-
cil of nine men, who shall choose a
chairman and an executive commit-
tee of three men. The executive com-
mittee will be charged with the ex-
penditure of the funds and with the
prosecution of the work, under direc-
tion of the chairman. The council
is required under the law to make a
report to the Legislature through the
Governor.

The council is empowered to investi-
gate charges of disloyalty and to
summon witnesses, but its power ends

there in that respect as it can take
no further action. Its duties are de-
fined in the law as to cooperate with
the Federal Government in all move-
ments in the interest of the country
during the war and to support the
policies of the Government, and to
place before the people such infor-
mation as will enable them to help
the State and the Government to win
the war.

The county councils are subsidiary
to the state council and depend on
the state council for their instruc-
tions.

In discussing the formation of the
council and its activities, F. W. Hines,
an attorney of Louisville, who has
served as chairman of the council,
said:

"There is no connection between
the National Council of Defense and
the Kentucky Council of Defense, but
we hold ourselves in readiness to
comply with all suggestions of the
national council. Our work is prin-
cipally to cooperate with the National
Council of Defense and to coordinate
the work in Kentucky laid out by the
National Council of Defense. The
Governor has appointed county coun-
cils in every county in the State, con-
sisting of three men, and these coun-
cils are expected to keep in touch
with affairs and conditions in the
several counties, and to carry out in
them the work that is proposed by
the national council through the state
council which will be of benefit to
the country in prosecuting the war.
Our work has been effective in sev-
eral instances, particularly in our
recommendations of men for the
positions of food administrator, fuel
administrator, members of the exemp-
tion boards throughout the State and
the director of the boys' reserve
corps. The council also arranged for
the teaching of telegraphy in several
colleges in the State, and aided in
the work of securing shipbuilding re-
cruits."

"The council makes no regular re-
ports to the National Council of De-
fense and is not under its jurisdic-
tion, although its existence is for the
purpose of carrying out the sugges-
tions of the national council. The
duties and powers of the state coun-
cil are not defined beyond the pro-
vision that they help the Government
in matters of the kind referred to.
The county councils, of course, are
subject to the direction of the state
council. The state council is entirely
distinct from the national council."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN INDIA DURING WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Sir Robert
Hight, agent of the East Indian
Railway, presiding over the railway
conference recently held at Delhi, de-
voted a considerable portion of his
presidential address to a survey of
war conditions on Indian railways and
their results. Since October, 1916, he
said, the Indian railways had come
through a critical time, and their re-
sources had been severely taxed. Even
at the present time they were carrying
a very heavy traffic under great dis-
abilities owing to shortage of staff,
equipment and material; and in these
respects there was not likely to be
much improvement for some time to
come. It was to the credit of the
Indian railways that notwithstanding
these difficulties they had managed to
meet the ever-increasing demands for
transportation without serious dislo-
cation of private or government busi-
ness, though the curtailment in pas-
senger services had doubtless resulted
in some inconvenience to the public.

Sir Robert Hight gave some inter-
esting statistics relating to the divi-
sion in the transportation of coal be-
tween the Bengal coal fields and Bom-
bay and Karachi from the sea route
to the all-rail route. In 1910, he said,
the total quantity of coal loaded at
collieries situated on the East Indian
& Bengal-Nagpur Railway was a little
over 10,250,000 tons, and in 1916 this
had increased to nearly 14,125,000;
but, whereas in 1910 only 3,000,000
tons was sent in the upward direction
(that is to stations north and west of
the Bengal collieries) representing 29
per cent of the total, this had in-
creased to 8,000,000 tons in 1916,
equivalent to an increase of 170 per
cent and representing 56 per cent of
the total traffic. Roughly speaking,
this meant that, whereas in 1910 the
upward coal traffic could be carried by
an average of 12 trains daily, it re-
quired an average daily dispatch of
32 trains to deal with the upward coal
traffic in 1916.

The chairman remarked that a mat-
ter of vital importance to railways
everywhere at the present time was
the effective maintenance of rolling
stock. He expressed regret that more
progress had not been made in the
standardization of carriage and wagon
details. Very pessimistic views had
been expressed regarding the possi-
bilities of standardization generally
but every one was agreed as to its
desirability, and in view of the large
increase in the number of vehicles it
was more than ever desirable that
suitable standards for different classes
of rolling stock as well as details on
both broad and meter gauge railways
should be agreed to at the earliest pos-
sible date.

Sir Robert Hight also dwelt upon
the help Indian railways had given in
East Africa and Mesopotamia. They
had been able to supply practically
the whole of the technical staff re-
quired for the East African and Mes-
opotamian railways, inland water
transport, and other technical direc-
tions. Public convenience had had to
give way to military requirements to
a certain extent. This necessitated a
curtailment of the ordinary train
service, and in order to discourage the
public from traveling unnecessarily
certain concessions had been sus-
pended and coaching fares had been
raised. In view of the high earnings
of railways it had been proposed that
these concessions should be rein-
duced, but this was impossible in the
meantime.

HOW BRITAIN STANDS THE WAR

Increase of Currency Only 52.2
Per Cent — Germany's Note
Issue Up 509 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—"The Effect of
the War on the Economic Conditions
of the United Kingdom" was the title
of the second of the Cantor Lectures
given by Mr. Edgar Crammond at the
Society of Art.

The British Empire had entered
upon the war, said Mr. Crammond,
with almost immeasurable resources
of economic power, but these had been
quite unorganized for war. The Gov-
ernment and nation had been con-
fronted with the great task of form-
ing an army on the continental stand-
ard, and of transforming the entire
fabric of their economic life from
peace to war production.

Notwithstanding the vast withdrawal
of man-power for naval and military
service, the production of the country
appeared to have been not only fully
maintained, but actually increased.
The United Kingdom was the only
belligerent which had increased its
production of food during the war.
Dr. Addison had announced in June,
1917, that the output of steel was about
10,000,000 tons as compared with
7,000,000 before the war. With regard
to coal, notwithstanding the with-
drawal of 282,500 miners, the output
for 1917 had been 247,000,000 tons, as
compared with 239,000,000 tons in 1913.
The home consumption being about
200,000,000 tons as compared with
191,000,000 tons. There had been an
increase of 68 per cent in the Board of
Trade units of electricity sold for the
year to March, 1917, as compared with
the year to March, 1914. The value of
the agricultural output in 1908 had
been about £208,000,000. For 1917 it
might be estimated at £400,000,000.

The war had naturally exercised a
profound influence upon the foreign
trade of the country. Over the whole
period from August, 1914, to Decem-
ber, 1917, there had been an excess of
imports over exports amounting to
£1,301,000,000. The average excess of
imports over exports for the three
years before the war had been £134,-
000,000, but in considering the excess
of imports over exports, it must be
remembered that the Board of Trade
returns did not disclose what were
termed "invisible imports and ex-
ports." In addition to carrying two-
thirds of their own sea-borne trade
and half the sea-borne trade of the
world, they had also financed and
insured considerably more than half
the world's trade.

For the great majority of the people
of the United Kingdom the outstand-
ing financial feature of the war had
been the rise in the cost of living. This,
Mr. Crammond maintained, was not
due to inflation of the currency. It was
entirely due to the war which, on the
one hand, had produced intensifica-
tion of demand, and, on the other hand,
an obstruction of supplies. The rise
in wholesale prices had amounted to
128 per cent, and that they should
have been able to finance such a giant-
ic war with an increase of cur-
rency of only 52 per cent, appeared to
him to be a magnificent tribute to the
soundness of their financial and mon-
etary systems. It was instructive to
note that while their currency had in-
creased by 52.2 per cent, during the
war, the paper money in circulation in
the United States had increased by 44.4
per cent. In Germany the circulation
of the notes of the Reichsbank had in-
creased by 509 per cent. In Russia
it had been considerably higher.

Continuing, the lecturer said that
the belief appeared to be generally
entertained that the cost of living had
increased by 105 per cent since the
outbreak of war, but Lord Rhondda
had stated that the Board of Trade
figures showing a rise of 105 per cent
were altogether misleading, for the
cost had not gone up very much more
than 50 per cent, and during the last
six months the actual cost had de-
creased by 10 per cent. People had
had to alter their method of living,
and were not consuming the same
class of food. It must be remembered
that the increase in the cost of living

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was a world movement, and had not
been by any means confined to bellig-
erents. Taking the whole of the em-
ployed people of the United Kingdom,
he estimated that the wages bill for
1917 was between 400,000,000 and
500,000,000 sterling more than that in
1913.

Happily they had started the war
with an immense mercantile marine
and a great and efficient navy. This
had enabled them to put all their
strength into the building up of the
army and the air service. The lec-
turer concluded by expressing his
confidence that the nation would over-
come the difficulties of demobilization
and reorganize their industrial life in
an complete and efficient manner as
they had organized for war.

GROCERS THANKED BY FOOD CONTROLLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In addressing
a meeting of the Federation of Gro-
cers Associations at the Hotel Russell,
Lord Rhondda thanked the grocers for
their support. He said he was very
sorry they thought his department
had adopted a hostile attitude toward
them. He was the last man to do such
a thing, and it would be a piece of
gross ingratitude if he adopted that
attitude toward the trade.

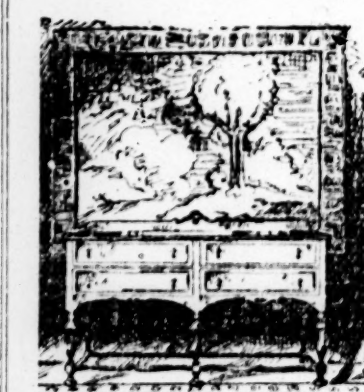
He owed his position largely to the
fact that his father had been a retail
grocer of Merthyr Tydfil for the
greater part of his life. His father
had speculated a little in the coal
trade, and it was quite likely that he
had made more money in the coal
trade than as a grocer.

It was, he said, sometimes assumed
that the orders affecting commodities
and methods of distribution were
made without consultation with the
trades concerned, that his office was
filled with civil servants, and that he
did not consult experts in the trade.
That was entirely a mistake. Speak-
ing from memory, Lord Rhondda said
he believed that he had seven busi-
ness men to every civil servant.

At the head office he had something
like 3500 people, of whom 2500 were
women, and the number must con-
tinue to grow, for they had to deal
with the food supply of 40,000,000
people. About 60 business men were
giving their services gratis, like him-
self, and he had standing commit-
tees of business men associated with
every section in the administration.
No orders were given without consul-
tation with these gentlemen, and their
views were almost invariably adopted.

He wanted them to understand that
he had only one purpose to serve, and
that was that his department should
help to win the war and bring it to a
successful issue as early as possible.
He hoped that they would believe in
his absolute sincerity, and that he had
no political ambition to serve. He
only wanted to do his bit, and he had
no prejudice against any section of
the community. Mr. Clynes had said
that he did not care for anyone but
the consumer, but by that he only
meant that his one object was to avoid
industrial unrest, which must lead to
war weariness.

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& NELSON**
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DOES GERMANY GET ITALIAN COTTON?

Italian Deputy Affirms Consider-
able Amount Has Crossed
Italo-Swiss Frontier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Speaking in the
Chamber of Deputies, Signor Pirolini
declared that the war would have
been shortened if the blockade of the
Central Empires had been maintained
more thoroughly. He would only
speak, he said, of their own country,
and not of what went on in Holland,
Sweden, Spain, or the Franco-Swiss
frontier. Without the cotton which
was indispensable to the manufacture
of gunpowder, Germany could not
carry on the war. Cotton was con-
trolled by the Entente in America,
India, and Egypt, yet a considerable
amount, he affirmed, had crossed the
Italo-Swiss frontier. He wished to
speak of Switzerland with all the cau-
tion requisite in dealing with such a
delicate subject; they must not con-
found the people of a country "with
the handful of vampires" who specu-
lated on the word of honor given by a
people to preserve neutrality till the
end of the war. He would, therefore,
speak of those more or less German
vampires and of the renegade Ital-
ians who infested Switzerland, and
not of friendly neutral Switzerland.

Before the war, only a small quan-
tity of cotton was exported from Italy
to Switzerland, and it could easily
be shown that the large demands for
cotton and cotton goods made by
Switzerland during the war had no
connection with her own internal
consumption, but were either exported
to Germany, or took the place of her
own productions which had already
been sold to the Central Empires. The
speaker stated that he was convinced
that an enemy organization acting
under a false Italian name had been
concerned in the matter. Some of the
cotton had been sent to Spain, which
had become a warehouse of raw mate-
rials for the use of Germany after the
war, and part of it had been smuggled
to the enemy across the Swiss frontier.
Germany, he declared, had been able
to clothe her soldiers and her civil
population and prepare her explosives
with this smuggled cotton, for Ger-
many had found substitutes for many
things during the war, but not for
cotton.

Signor Pirolini further declared his
suspicions that Italian banking insti-
tutions had financed the German or-
ganization concerned in the endeavor
to procure cotton, and said he should
be happy if the Government could
show that these suspicions were
groundless. He gave details of an
Italian company engaged in the cotton
trade at Turin, whose capital had in-
creased within two years from \$1,000,-
000 to \$12,000,000. He asked for a
speedy inquiry into the matter, saying
that researches were also desirable as
to the silk goods exported by this com-
pany, silk being, as he stated, used in

the manufacture of aeroplanes. France,
the speaker said, had had the courage
needed to purify that country, and the
Italian soldiers would applaud the
Italian Government if it had the cour-
age to bring the guilty to justice.

It would be as well if the Govern-
ment, instead of trusting exclusively
to officials whose competence was
sometimes questionable, would avail
themselves of the experience of the
Lombard manufacturers. For example,
the speaker declared that he knew that
those who were engaged in the cotton
trade at Milan would welcome a se-
vere inquiry which would show up the
guilt of those few persons who were
unworthy of the name of Italian and
free the great majority from a hateful
suspicion.

Signor Meda, Minister of Finance,
replied next day to Signor Pirolini's
allegations, describing the different
measures taken to prevent supplies
from reaching the Central Empires
through Switzerland, and the consti-
tution, toward the end of 1915, of a
society known as the Société Suisse de
Surveillance Economique. This soci-
ety, although established with the
permission of the Swiss Government,
was not a government institution, nor
responsible to the Government. He
assured Signor Pirolini that, since
November, 1915, the export of every
form of cotton from Italy to Switzer-
land had only been in the measure of
that country's own requirements,
although, he added, it could not be
denied that smuggling might have
gone on. When it was thought that
reasons for suspicion existed, the per-
mission to export goods refused, and
the Turin Society of which Signor
Pirolini had spoken had been refused
permission to export anything to
Switzerland since the end of 1915,
while since May, 1916, permission to
export to America had been refused
to them as to all the other suspected
firms.

The Ministry for Industry and Com-
merce declared that the Government
had kept a careful watch on the man-
ufacture and deposits of cotton and
that action had been taken in accord-
ance with the information they had
received.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST POLICE

Philadelphia Force Said to Be
in League With Lawbreakers—
Conditions a Menace to Sailors

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Philadel-
phia's police force is charged with
corruption and partnership in crime by
the Commission on Training Camp
Activities in a report which Secretary
Daniels has forwarded to the Governor
of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of
Philadelphia, with the urgent request
that they accept the cooperation of the
Navy and Marine Corps "for such a
cleaning up in Philadelphia as is im-
peratively demanded."

Thousands of young men are in
training for the Navy and Marine
Corps in Philadelphia and, according
to the commission, no other city in the
country has failed to meet the re-
quirements of the army and navy as to
moral conditions.

Specific information is given in the
Training Camp Commission's report.
It was submitted to Secretary Daniels
by Chairman Raymond B. Fosdick
after an extended investigation.
"Reports reaching this office from
every city in the country in the neigh-
borhood of any army or navy camp,"
said the report, "show that nowhere
else are conditions so intolerable.
Many attempts have been made in the
past six months to secure action
through the local authorities. I am
convinced that the fundamental rea-
son for the failure of these attempts
is the intimate connection of respon-
sible officials with those who profit by
the continued existence of vicious
conditions."

"For this reason it seems to me to
be hopeless to expect any real im-
provement until the Navy Department
takes drastic action to protect men in
the service while on liberty in Phila-
delphia."

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UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL, CLUB ATHLETICS — STRIKES BARRED

PLAY CONTINUES
IN INDOOR TENNIS

Leading Candidates for United States Championship Postpone Their Opening Matches Until Today, Including Champion

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play is scheduled to continue today in the United States national indoor lawn tennis singles tournament which started Saturday in the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. It is also expected that the doubles division will start up today.

W. T. Tilden, 24, of Philadelphia, a promising contender for the title, was nearly eliminated in his first match Saturday, when he was opposed by R. H. Gatecomb. The latter, with a brilliant net attack, forced Tilden from the outset, and the Philadelphia, handicapped by lack of practice, had all he could do to maintain the upper hand. The score in his favor was 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

The tournament did not make a very promising start Saturday, for several of the prominent players decided not to get into action until today. This was true of S. H. Voshell, the present champion, who is defending his title this year. Voshell has for some time been training for the aviation service at Princeton and he did not come up to New York. Another who will not start in the event until today is F. B. Alexander.

Only one default was recorded on the opening day. This came in a first-round match when W. H. Pritchard gained an advanced place because of the non-appearance of Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion. There was no announcement as to the reason for Richards' defaulting. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
W. H. Pritchard defeated Vincent Richards by default.
S. W. Merriew defeated Louis Cohen, 6-4, 6-1.
H. S. Parker defeated G. G. Brinkerhoff, 6-4, 6-2.
W. J. Gallon defeated F. L. MacWally, 6-1, 6-2.
G. H. Emerson defeated S. Kashio, 6-3, 6-2.
Dr. H. J. Morgenthaler defeated B. Landon, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

SECOND ROUND
W. T. Tilden defeated R. B. Gatecomb, 6-4, 6-2.
F. L. Kynaston defeated M. G. Johnson, 6-3, 6-3.
H. H. Manchester defeated M. Goldman, 6-3, 6-1.
G. G. Grenz defeated T. L. Anderson, 6-1, 7-5.
H. L. Bowman defeated Ingo Hartman, 6-3, 6-3.
L. H. Tiebel defeated Ralph Beach, 6-4, 6-2.
Kling Smith defeated H. W. Robinson, 6-0, 6-2.
Lewis Bry defeated Claude Roanney, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.
H. L. Taylor defeated Edwin Bry, 6-3, 6-2.

THIRD ROUND
H. L. Taylor defeated P. L. Kynaston, 6-2, 9-7.

APPEL ELECTED
TO PRESIDENCY

National Squash Tennis Association Holds Its Annual Meeting and Election of Officers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, has been elected president of the National Squash Tennis Association. The other officers are: W. J. Knapp, Squash Club, vice-president; R. L. Streibigh, Columbia Club, treasurer; T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, secretary. The executive committee is composed of H. R. Misset, Princeton Club; M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C.; Frank Kidde, Montclair A. C.; A. H. Lockett, Harvard Club; and A. G. Blaisdell, Yale Club. The ranking committee is made up of P. S. Keder, Columbia Club; W. J. Knapp, Squash Club; and A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club.

It was voted at the annual meeting to confer with the professionals relative to standardizing the squash tennis ball. A report on this subject will doubtless be made to the executive committee.

ROBERT SPEARS
WINS TWO RACES

Australian Bicycle Rider Has Successful Day at Opening of the Newark Velodrome

NEWARK, N. J.—Robert Spears, the Australian, won two bicycle races in the opening meet of the season before 8000 people at the Velodrome Sunday afternoon. Spears took the five-mile open and the one-mile open. He also won the Shanley handicap, at one mile, but was disqualified for taking the pole from the inside.

The excellent showing of Spears and the poor showing of Arthur Spencer, the United States champion, were the outstanding features of the opening card of races. F. L. Kreamer, 16 times national champion, did not start in the races. He just signed a contract a few days ago, and says he intends to train several weeks before riding.

In the five-mile open Spears proved to be the best of a field ahead of such men as Arthur Spencer, John Bedell, Alfred Grenda and William Spencer. The Shanley handicap went to Reggie McNamara after Spears had been disqualified. Hanley, John Bedell, P. Lawrence and Edward Madden finished in that order. The two-mile invitation for the professional riders saw John Bedell just beat out Madden.

FOUR RECORDS
BROKEN IN MEET

Lower World's Time and United States Marks in National A. U. Swimming Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Two world's records and two United States records were lowered in the National A. U. swimming meet at the Detroit Athletic Club, Saturday. Perry McGillivray, now in the United States naval service, took the 150-yard back stroke title from C. B. Pavlicek. The new champion did even better than his official mark in the elimination trials, when he made the distance in 1m. 49.3-5s. Norman Ross, who led for 75 yards, also bettered the old mark.

In the plunge for distance three entries made 75 feet inside one minute. The old record, held by Ralph Long, Los Angeles A. C., was 71 feet in 1m. Miss Claire Galligan led in the women's 50-yard race after the fourth lap. Miss Olga Dorfner finished less than a yard ahead of the other entries for second.

Miss Ruth Smith, Columbus Athletic Club, set new national records in the 100 and 200-yard breast stroke events when she won in 1m. 33.1-5s. and 3m. 23.5-5s. respectively. The summary:

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
Plunge for Distance (75 feet)—Won by B. H. Prince, Chicago Athletic Club, 41.5-5s. Fred Jern, Detroit Y. M. C. A., second, 47.8-5s. C. A. Carroll, New York, unattached, third, 1m.

150-Yard Back Stroke—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Norman Ross, Camp Dix, Tex., second; A. Siegel, Illinois Athletic Club, third. Time—1m. 49.3-5s. (World record).

Women's 50-Yard Free Style—Won by Miss Claire Galligan, New York, unattached; Miss Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Miss Charlotte Boyle, New York, unattached, third; Miss Thelma Darby, Indianapolis, fourth. Time—1m. 41.8-5s.

100-Yard Breaststroke for Women—Won by Miss Ruth Smith, Columbus A. C.; Miss Eleanor Smith, Columbus A. C., second; Miss Joanna Lemon, Detroit Parkview A. C., third. Time—1m. 33.1-5s.

200-Yard Race for Women—Won by Miss Ruth Smith, Columbus A. C. Time—3m. 23.5-5s.

HARVARD-YALE
TENNIS MEET

Two Varsity Teams Will Come Together at Cambridge the First Day of June

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Several matches have already been scheduled for the Harvard varsity lawn tennis team this spring, and the leading contest will be against the Yale varsity June 1. Dartmouth and Tufts will be met on May 3 and 5, respectively, and negotiations are still under way for meets with Amherst, Williams, Princeton and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. All three of the matches finally scheduled are to be held in Cambridge.

It has also been decided to renew the university's interscholastic championship tournament, and that event will, in all probability, take place at Holmes Field, beginning on May 8. The interscholastic championship tournament has been an annual event held under the auspices of the University Tennis Association for 26 years. It was temporarily discontinued last season on account of the uncertainty of all athletic plans at the beginning of the United States participation in the war. The H. A. A. has written to the National Lawn Tennis Association proposing May 8 as the opening date for the twenty-seventh series of matches.

RED SOX TRIUMPH IN
NINTH INNING RALLY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—By a ninth-inning rally, the Boston American League baseball team won the final game at Camp Pike Sunday with the Brooklyn Club, in their pre-season series, 7 to 4. J. J. Evers played second base and John McInnis covered third base territory. Today's contest is to be staged on Kavanagh Field.

The Red Sox defense was strong and had the Brooklyn pitcher had as good support as the Boston team gave to their batters, the victory would surely have gone the opposite way. C. M. Mays opened the game in the box for the Red Sox, and opposed to him was the veteran L. R. Cheney, whose unsteadiness allowed the Boston team to score two tallies in the first inning. McInnis and Hoblitzel featured for the Red Sox, making several spectacular catches of hard hits and throws. In the fifth inning Fisher replaced Evers at second base and for the remaining time played a good game. It was a fine finish for the Boston team and one of the best crowds of the tour was on hand to witness the clash.

REINSTATE PLAYERS
JAMES AND PFEFFER

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Commission Saturday announced that it had reinstated player W. L. James of the Boston National League Baseball Club and player E. F. Pfeffer of the Brooklyn club to good standing. The latter player enlisted, but has not been assigned, and his reinstatement reads that his request is granted and he is declared eligible to contract with the Brooklyn club "subject to his country's call."

The commission awarded player William Stump to the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast League, but made a provision that the Oakland club dispose of his services to the Pittsburgh National League Club.

ATHLETIC NOTES

West Point Academy defeated Berkeley Hall in their baseball game Saturday, 3 to 2.

The Columbia University baseball team defeated St. John's College at New York, Saturday, 25 to 0.

The Cleveland hockey team won the second game from the All-stars of Canada, at Cleveland, Saturday, 4 to 2.

America defeated England in the second round of the international soccer football competition at New York, Saturday, 3 to 2.

The Bethlehem Steel soccer team defeated the Joliet (Ill.) team in a semi-final round match of the national challenge cup contest Saturday, 4 goals to 0.

Dr. F. S. Kellogg won the squash racquet championship of the Harvard Club of Boston, Saturday, by defeating H. V. Greenough in the final round, 16-15, 15-13, 13-15, 11-15, 15-9.

Mrs. H. H. Van Cleaf of Dutchess County won first prize in the Silver Poles golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday. Mrs. J. R. Price of Pittsburgh won the low prize with a card of 90.

L. J. Hopkins, Old Elm Club, Chicago, won the championship in the Florida Winter golf tournament at St. Augustine, Saturday, by defeating Gen. W. N. P. Darrow, St. Augustine, 3 and 2.

The Fall River Rovers, soccer champions of the United States, defeated the Lynn Hibbs, in the national cup play at Lynn, Saturday, 5 goals to 0. This puts the Rovers in the semi-final round.

J. T. Keady, coach of the Lehigh University baseball team and former Dartmouth College baseball and football player, is to manage the Bethlehem Steel Works nine in the Steel League this summer.

W. C. Hagen of the Rochester (N. Y.) Country Club, won the United North and South open golf championship Saturday at Pinehurst, N. C., with a card of 293 for 72 holes. Emmett French of York and J. M. Barnes, Brookmoor, were tied for second with 295.

The Toronto of the National Hockey League, won the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's professional championship, by defeating the Vancouver team, Pacific Coast champions, at Toronto, Saturday, in the fifth and deciding game of the series, 2 goals to 1.

Alexander Ross of Detroit and Herbert Lagerblad of Youngstown defeated W. C. Hagen of the Rochester Country Club and J. M. Barnes of Brookmoor, in a foursome at Pinehurst, N. C., Sunday, 3 and 2. Ross had an individual card of 70. Lagerblad one of 74 and Hagen and Barnes were 75 each.

OUTDOOR WORK FOR
PENN TRACK SQUAD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Lawson Robertson, coach of the University of Pennsylvania varsity track team, has ordered all the candidates to report at Franklin Field today for their first outdoor practice work of the spring. The candidates for the freshman team have also been ordered to report at that time.

Owing to the fact that the team which represented the university in the various indoor meets this winter was lacking in good performers in several of the events, notably the hurdles and high jump, Coach Robertson is especially desirous that more candidates report for these events today.

With the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival coming within a month for the varsity and the Combined High School-Pennsylvania Freshman meet not off, the need of immediate outdoor workouts is pressing and Coach Robertson believes that all men who are seriously interested in track and field events will cancel any plans for an Easter trip and come out to practice today. The outdoor track is being repaired and smoothed up, while the jumping pits will soon be in first-class condition, so that the track season will be under full way in a few days.

HERZOG AND BRAVES
REACH AGREEMENT

DUBLIN, Ga.—Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club and C. L. Herzog, former captain of the New York Nationals, have arrived at a satisfactory agreement, it was stated here Sunday night. E. J. Konetchy, the first baseman of the Braves, who was in charge of the squad, was made to play today. An effort was made to have a holiday declared for the men at Camp Wheeler, Macon, on Tuesday, when the Braves play a return game with the New York club, there. The furlough idea was not a success, however.

Both the Boston Braves and the New York Americans arrived here Sunday for the first game of their pre-season series which is scheduled to be played today. An effort was made to have a holiday declared for the men at Camp Wheeler, Macon, on Tuesday, when the Braves play a return game with the New York club, there. The furlough idea was not a success, however.

FRANCIS OUMET
AT TOP OF LIST

Former National Amateur Champion and Present Western Title Holder's Rating Plus 2

BOSTON, Mass.—It was announced Saturday that Sergt. Francis Oumet, former national amateur and open golf champion and present western amateur champion, has been placed at the top of the handicap list of the Massachusetts Golf Association, with a rating of plus 2. Oumet was declared ineligible as an amateur by the United States Golf Association because of his connection with a sporting goods store, but recently was restored to good standing after he had severed his business relations to go into the national army.

The next highest rating on the handicap list of the State Association has been given to J. P. Guilford, former champion of New Hampshire and present Massachusetts champion. He has been placed at scratch. The executive officers of the association have decided to hold a junior championship tournament this season, the date to be announced later.

ORGANIZE NEW
GOLF SOCIETY

Palm Beach Devotees of Sport Form Big Association—W. J. Travis Is Elected President

PALM BEACH, Fla.—A golf association with W. J. Travis as its chief executive, has just been formed here, and a number of other well-known exponents of the game comprise the remaining officers and charter members. The new organization, known as the Old Guard Society of Palm Beach Golfers, is anxious to get into communication with some 500 golfers now residing in metropolitan districts, who are eligible for membership. The secretary, L. M. Stumer, has issued a blanket invitation to all of these players who care to join the society to make application to him by mail which can be done at any time in care of the Palm Beach Country Club.

The charter members include: W. J. Travis of Garden City, A. F. Huston of Coatesville, Penn.; L. M. Stumer of Chicago, J. E. Smith of Wilmington, Walter Fairbanks of Denver, John Shepard Jr. of Providence, C. S. Brackett of Minneapolis, W. C. Witherbee of Port Henry, J. C. Davies, H. B. McCallan, W. H. Smith, and A. F. Southerland of New York.

Any golfer who has been in Palm Beach any part of five seasons is eligible to apply for membership, but to be an official holder of a place on the executive committee he must have been here double that number of seasons.

CALIFORNIA NINE
IS WINNER IN GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
BERKELEY, Cal.—The University of California varsity baseball team defeated the Leland Stanford Jr. University varsity nine Saturday, in the first contest of their intercollegiate championship series by a score of 8 to 7.

Although victorious, the California players showed no marked superiority over the Cardinals. Neither team was up to the standard of the past nines, and better hitting and more experience would have given heightened interest to a somewhat ragged game.

The prominent feature was Ellison's pitching for California. He struck out 19 men as opposed to six strikeouts by Lufur of Stanford. Galloway, Stanford's shortstop, made a two-base hit as did also Rowe for California, the latter turning the score in favor of his team, at the close of a hard-fought game which promises closely contested matches in the two remaining games of series.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
California.....2 0 1 0 4 0 1 0—8 10 4
Stanford.....2 0 0 2 0 2 0 1—7 5 5
Batteries—Ellison and Dexter; Lufur and Campbell. Umpire—Hildebrand. Time—20 min.

OLIPHANT AWARDED
WEST POINT HONORS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—E. Q. Oliphant, West Point's star athlete, has broken another record. At the indoor meet held here recently, under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council, Oliphant was awarded two prize sabers. One was presented by Mrs. W. P. Edgerton to the outgoing football captain. The other saber was presented by the Athletic Council for general all-around excellence in athletics.

This is the first time in the history of this annual event that any one cadet has secured both these prize sabers. Since coming here from Purdue University, 3½ years ago, Oliphant has excelled in many branches of sport and broken several records. He is captain of the Army baseball nine for the present spring season.

YALE TENNIS DATES
ARE ANNOUNCED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University's tennis schedule for the coming season has been announced as follows:
April 27—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at New Haven.
May 4—Georgetown at New Haven.
May 11—Columbia, at New Haven; I—Fordham, at New Haven; II—Princeton, at New Haven; 25—West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, N. Y.
June 1—Harvard at Cambridge.

MAHER MEETS VOSE
IN CLASS B TOURNEY

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDING—CLASS B

Won Lost H. R. P. C.
H. S. Horne.....5 0 32 1,000
L. L. Haskell.....5 1 33 .833
W. A. Crocker.....4 2 28 .666
J. L. Cahill.....4 2 28 .666
G. H. Cavanaugh.....3 4 46 .428
C. L. Maher.....2 4 51 .333
Clifford Davis.....1 5 21 .166
Charles Vose Jr.....0 6 15 .000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—C. L. Maher and Charles Vose Jr. will meet this evening in the New England Class B amateur 182 bulking billiard championship tournament at the Twentieth Century Billiard Rooms. Maher has won two games and lost four while Vose has lost six straight. It will be the last game for each.

L. L. Haskell added another victory to his string Saturday evening when he defeated G. H. Cavanaugh, 200 to 175. It was Cavanaugh's last game of the tournament and left him with a standing of 3 victories and 4 defeats. Haskell turned in a high run of 25 and Cavanaugh had one of 24.

POGGENBURG CUP
PLAY CONTINUES

G. T. Moon Jr. Shows Fine Billiard Form and Defeats Jacob Klinger by 175 to 182 Score

POGGENBURG CUP PLAY
FIRST DIVISION

Won Lost H. R. P. C.
C. R. Lewis.....2 1 23 1,000
L. A. Servatius.....2 1 21 .665
Julian Rice.....2 1 26 .665
E. White.....1 3 68 .250
C. P. Mathews.....0 3 55 .000

SECOND DIVISION
Jacob Klinger.....3 1 68 .750
G. T. Moon Jr.....3 1 29 .750
G. W. Spear.....1 4 41 .665
J. H. Low.....1 2 21 .333
Dr. I. U. Miller.....0 4 18 .000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four matches are scheduled to be played today in the continuation of the Poggenburg billiard cup tournament which is taking place at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy. G. T. Moon Jr. of the Class B division defeated Jacob Klinger of Class A, rating Saturday, 175 to 182. Moon's string was in excellent stroke, his top runs of 39, an unfinished 37, and 28 being run by brilliant play. The final score of the match was 175 for Moon to 182 for his opponent. The winner's average was 520-31.

The early part of Moon's string was not very promising, but in the twentieth and twenty-first innings he played along the short rail and put together consecutive runs of 28 and 29. In the same manner he later completed his string with 37. Klinger's top run was 58, all counted by close ball to ball billiards. The match by innings:

G. T. Moon Jr. (175 points)—0 1 2 10 9
0 0 4 0 3 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 28 39 1 0 10 11 0
3 2 1 37. Total—175 points. Average—520-31. High runs—39, 37, and 28.

Jacob Klinger (182 points)—0 13 1 29 1
12 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 9 58 2 0 3 2 6 3 4 0
2 0 17. Total—182 points. Average—62-30. High runs—58, 29, and 17.

BIG FIELD WILL
START TOURNEY

N. H. Maxwell Is Not to Defend His United North and South Championship Title

PINEHURST, N. C.—Play starts today in the United North and South amateur golf championship tournament with the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round taking place today, the second 18 holes tomorrow. Over 180 have entered and two courses will be used for each round.

N. H. Maxwell is not on hand to defend his title, and his successor is a conundrum, although E. L. Scofield of Wee Burn, who had a 73 in the open tournament Saturday, is regarded as a likely candidate for the qualifying medal.

The latest entries include Dewitt and G. R. Balch of Cincinnati, D. C. H. Gardner of the Agawam Hunt, R. M. Markwell of Lake Shore, Arthur Yates of Oak Hill, and Allan Lard of Chevy Chase.

W. H. ROBERTSON NAMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement was made Sunday night of the appointment of W. H. Robertson as a chief athletic director and athletic field constructor in connection with the Y. M. C. A. athletic work for the soldiers of this country in France. Robertson is expected to sail for France within the next three weeks.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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"Our bulletin dated Feb. 18, 1918, which was addressed to advertising mediums on the subject, 'Patriotic Duty of Publishers to Decline Advertising of Speculative Securities,' is striking a responsive chord on the part of leading publications.

"A number of influential newspapers advise us that hereafter it will be their policy to decline all speculative advertising not approved by the Government's Capital Issues Committee.

"Other papers go farther. Believing that the public's savings must not be diverted from investment in Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, such papers patriotically reject all advertising of speculative securities, no matter what may be its nature.

"Investigation reveals that the advertisements of oil promotions which constitute the bulk of the speculative securities offered the public today are usually misleading. Ultimately such advertising will prove to be an imposition on the readers of the publications in which the advertising appears.

"Newspapers have an especial opportunity to serve our country in the face of the tremendous responsibility to make a success of the next Liberty Loan, by paying heed to the Government's appeal which has just been made public by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

"Confronted by the serious responsibility that these words place upon every citizen in this emergency, publishers will realize that every dollar that is diverted from government uses to the pockets of promoters of speculative enterprises at this time, is equivalent to a contribution to the cause of our enemies.

"They will realize that the value of any speculative financial advertising should pass the test—'Will it actually help win the war?' No purely speculative enterprises can show eligibility under this standard.

"Owners of newspapers and other advertising media owe their cooperation to the Government as never before to the extent of declining to accept the advertising of oil or other speculative promotions."

NEW GOVERNOR OF FIJI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—Mr. Cecil Hunter Rodwell, C. M. G., Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner for South Africa, has been appointed Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in succession to Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K. C. M. G., who is about to retire.

RETURNED SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—That the Government has been asked to reserve all homesteads canceled by other applicants or by the Government, for returned soldier settlement, is the statement made by Maj. E. J. Ashton, a member of the Soldier Settlement Board.

Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Furs, Millinery

ALWAYS RELIABLE
SUITS.....16.75 to 195.00
COATS.....14.75 to 125.00
DRESSES.....12.50 to 85.00
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SUNTS, DRESSES, COATS, MILLINERY

Mezzanine Floor
CORSETS and
BRASSIERES

Main Floor—Gloves, Waists, Hosiery, Neckwear, Jewelry, Sweaters, Handkerchiefs, Silk, Muslin and Knit Underwear. Also Children's and Infants' Wearing Apparel.

OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT

Small Grand Pianos

Distinction enters the home with the Grand Piano. It is an evidence of good taste, of serious and superior musicianship.

Tone action, beauty of design, and elegance of appearance characterize the superiority of the small Grand over the more conventional upright.

Two noteworthy examples of the piano builders' art in small grands may be seen at our stores. They are:

The Milton Tiny Grand \$535
The Harrington Little Grand \$625

Finished in beautiful mahogany or the new English brown they are delightful many, many homes and completely satisfying with their musical qualities.

Best of all is the fact that they may be purchased on most reasonable terms. We invite you to test them carefully. Seven Stores on the Pacific Coast.

STRIKES DURING
WAR ARE BARRED

Representatives of Capital and Labor in United States Report Agreement and Mediation Plan to Secretary Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A national war labor problem has been announced by W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. It includes an agreement that there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the period of the war, and that all disputes shall be settled by a government mediation body.

This agreement was reached after conferences lasting a month, participated in by six representatives of labor, six of capital and two representatives of the public, former President Taft and Frank P. Walsh.

One of the most important recommendations contained in the report plans in the hands of an umpire power to make final decisions, from which there can be no appeal, when all other channels of conciliation have been exhausted. The umpire is to be selected either by the unanimous vote of a national war labor board, the creation of which is recommended in the report, or drawn by lot from a list of 10 persons to be nominated by the President of the United States.

The agreement to accept such a provision received the full approval of the five representatives

ART

The Brockton Show

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BROCKTON, Mass.—The thirteenth annual art exhibition of the Woman's Club of Brockton, in the art gallery of the Brockton Public Library, brought together a good-sized, very creditable collection, and the gallery, well lighted and agreeably proportioned, lent itself capably to such an event.

Several names, distinguished in the Boston art world, figure on the list of exhibitors. William J. Kaula was represented by a fine landscape, "On the River," typical of his able, romantic manner. "Sunset," by J. J. Enneking, fully accounted for the popularity that painter enjoys with New England art lovers. W. W. Churchill has been known to paint with greater ease and more limpid effect than are shown in "The Manuscript." In naming his contribution "The Gift," and thus centering the interest of the picture in the pearl necklace the girl is holding, Ernest L. Major has done an audacious thing, and one he is unfortunately not able to justify. Such a picture invites unfair comparison with men who have shown how jewels should be painted—Sargent, for instance, who, were he given to genre painting, might have named the sketch of Mrs. J. H. Hammond "The String of Pearls," or the Branderage portrait "The Opal Necklace." Frederic A. Rosley, too, has done better things than the "Flying Dove." "The Dead Swan," by A. P. Spear, has decorative quality; the figure is well drawn, the color pleasantly fantastic.

The younger men were splendidly represented by Harold Dunbar and L. P. Thompson. Mr. Dunbar exhibited a good-sized canvas, depicting a stretch of wind-swept Cape Cod sky and shore, with a strip of deep blue midsummer sea in the background. Mr. Thompson's "Landscape at Chestnut Hill" shows much ability and promises fair for the artist's future. It is painted with breadth and freedom. His faults one may take to be those of immaturity. Whatever they are, he is a painter. Other interesting work was by Clifford Gear Alexander, Charles Copeland, Mrs. J. M. Longyear, J. Eliot Enneking, and Marion Parkhurst Waitt.

Among the water colors, "On the Beach," by Sears Gallagher, commanded admiration; "The Old Church," by Henry W. Rice, was luminous and decorative. A goodly number of miniatures were shown, among them several by Jean Nutting Oliver.

The piece de resistance of the Brockton exhibition, as far as popular favor and interest are concerned, is the symbolic war painting, "Not Unto Death, but Everlasting Life," by Arthur Hazard, showing a Canadian soldier stretched on the battlefield. This picture is now the property of the Order of the Imperial Daughters of the Empire, Canada.

Boston Shows

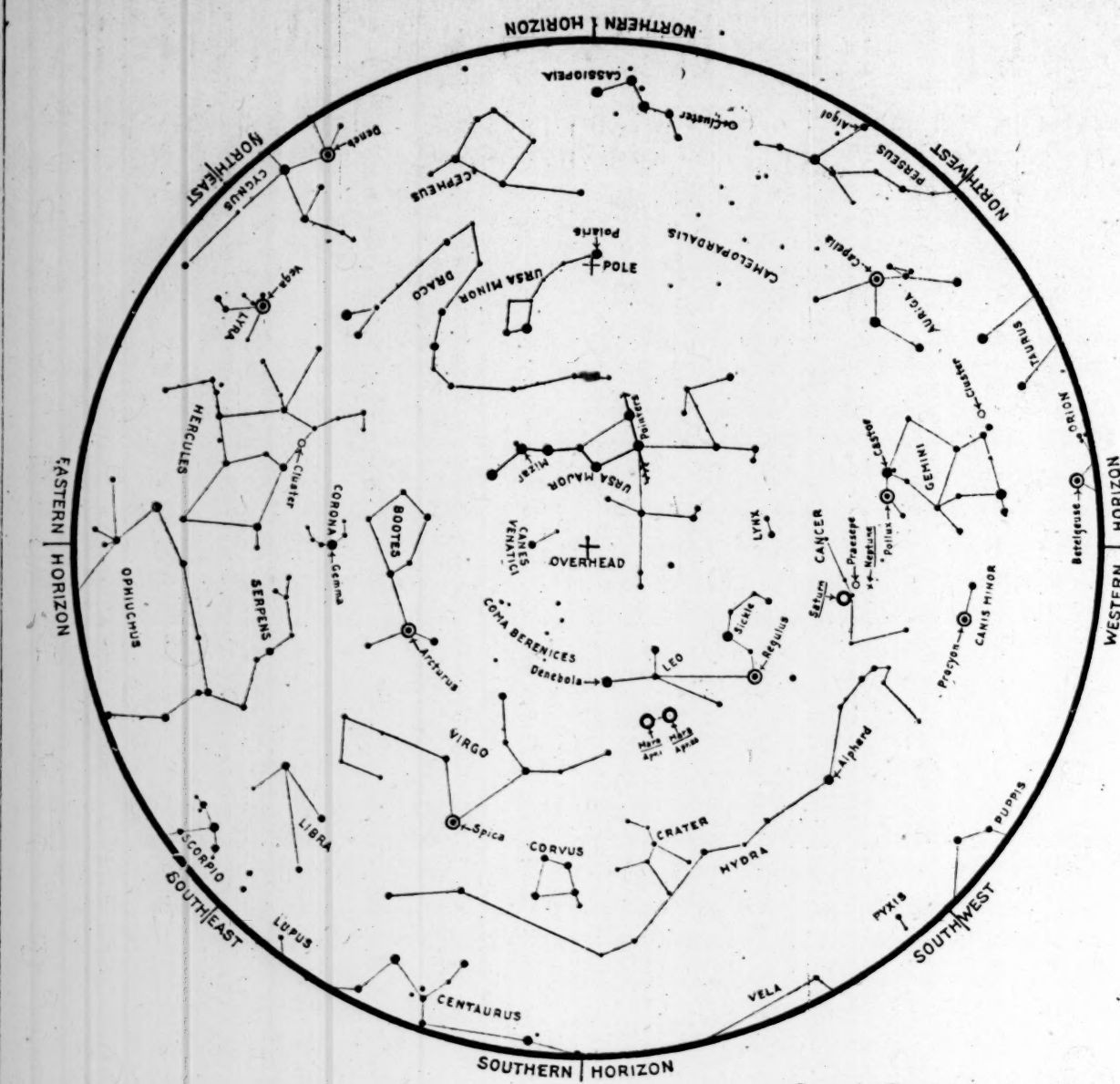
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In addition to the Macknight and Dwight Sturges shows, Doll & Richards have placed on exhibition a small but very choice collection of ancient glassware, pottery and coins, for the most part of Roman origin and excavated in Syria. While such a collection perhaps yields most to the connoisseur, it cannot fail to delight any admirer of beautiful objects while its source must inevitably make strong appeal to the imagination. Among these delicately wrought bowls, bottles, necklaces and charms, so exquisitely toned with rainbowlike iridescence, are several pieces of the rare blue glass, several delicate unguentaria, or lady's cosmetic bottles, a slender vase beautifully incrustured, without iridescence, and gold coins struck in the reigns of Haroun al Raschid and his father.

At the Vose Galleries have been placed on view a number of European masters. The largest canvas is a very beautiful Lhermitte landscape—a shepherd and his flock, at early morn, by the river's edge, a sloping hill rising in ever-varying hues to a fleecy sky of pearl pink. Attractive as is the picture as a whole, it is the detailed beauty that the artist has found in every square inch of it that holds most the attention. There is a marine by LePage, a bit arbitrary in coloring, the movement in sky and water good, but with the sailing boat rather stiff and stilted; a charming little Corot landscape of a distant village, a rich, gemlike, little wood scene by Paul Vernon and two paintings in the rich, moist greens of John Lavery and De Bock. A pig pen becomes glorified under the brush of George Morland; nearby is a large figure painting of a woman at the wash tub by W. Orpen. There are also canvases by P. J. Clays, Evert Pieters, Dupré, Cazin, and J. M. Israel.

At the Copley Gallery are hung canvases by four painters. The larger number are by Henry Davenport, who shows a number of Provincetown views and several portrait sketches. Mr. Davenport impresses one as being in the transitional stage, still holding to the teachings of the older schools—these days one refers to the methods of yesterday as old—and gradually assimilating the more advanced viewpoints of the modernists that have rather overrun Provincetown of late. Marines and landscapes are shown by E. Scott White, whose tiny canvases are handled as if they were large and lack care in the detail, and by G. L. Noyes, whose large canvases are handled as if they were small, and have too much stress laid on the detail. There are two winter landscapes by Alexander Gaines and a number of carefully worked water colors by H. B. Warren.

On Thursday the memorial exhibition of the work of Bela Lyon Pratt will be opened at the Museum of Fine Arts. A bronze statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne by Pratt has been placed outdoors before the Huntington Avenue entrance.

At the Guild of Boston Artists an



The April evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p. m., April 22 at 10 p. m., May 7 at 9 p. m., and May 23 at 8 p. m. These are local times and need to be increased wherever there is "daylight saving." The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

exhibit of paintings by William W. Churchill will be held this week and next.

Because of the demand for tickets, Mrs. John L. Gardner's exhibition will be open two extra days, on April 8 and 9.

MUSIC

"The Redemption" Sung

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Gounod's "Redemption"—Presented by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor; Symphony Hall, evening of March 31, 1918. The principal soloists were: Mme. Hudson-Alexander, soprano; Miss Minerva Komenarski, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; and Frederic Martin, bass. The singer in the subsidiary solo part was Miss Edith B. Whitcomb, soprano. The Boston Festival Orchestra, J. W. Crowley, principal, played the accompanying music, H. G. Tucker, organist, assisting.

BOSTON, Mass.—An effective choir is not necessarily to be defined as one consisting of people who sing well. For good singers, although more desirable than poor ones, must be organized on a careful plan of tone balance, if they are to interpret an oratorio with any power. They must be assembled on a recognizable four-voiced scheme, with each vocal group evenly adjusted to the other three groups in respect to volume of sound, before they can present the music of Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn and Gounod in its correct significance.

The Handel and Haydn Society, as at present constituted, is more impressive than many choirs that contain better singers, just because it has a fair degree of balance between the soprano, contralto, tenor and bass sections, while certain of its rivals are wanting in such balance. When this choir performs a chorus, the music has something like its correct harmonic value; the upper part is heard, and below it the other three parts are heard also. In other words, the voices are independent of the instruments. The singing of the sopranos stands out on a false foundation of strong, good, and brass tone, but on a solid underpinning of vocal tone. The choral melody, instead of being merely supported by violoncello, bassoon and trombone, is stanchly upheld by the bass voices.

Accordingly, Mr. Mollenhauer and his field on Sunday evening, managed to excel in the presentation of a choral work which is in itself of comparatively inferior quality. For take away the "Unfold, Ye Portals" and the "Lovely Appearance," which are interpolated anthems rather than dramatically contrived choruses, and what is there left of Gounod's "Redemption"? Only a soprano solo and another purple patch or two. Even the chorus with the trumpet passage sounds hollow and made to order.

Excellent soprano solo singing by Mme. Hudson-Alexander won the approval of the audience. The rich voice and uncommonly clear enunciation of Miss Komenarski ought to be heard in Boston so no something more important than the solo contralto role of this work.

Jascha Heifetz in Violin Recital
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Jascha Heifetz, violinist, in third and last recital of season, Symphony Hall, afternoon of March 31, 1918. The program: Prelude, sicilienne, gavotte and kluge; Achrom; concerto in A major, Mozart; romance in G major, Beethoven; minuet, Porpora-Kreisler; melody, Tchaikovsky; scherzo-terzetto, Wieniawski; "I palpit," Paganini.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Heifetz is now nearing the close of his first season, and the interest in his art on the part of the public shows no signs of diminution. Reports of his concerts from The Christian Science Monitor corre-

spondents in other cities show that great crowds attend, as they do in Boston. Everywhere the same cool, detached air of mastery stirs the audiences to applause admiration of his flawless playing. As he progresses through his program, the admiration turns to amazement; and when he sets off a bunch of technical fireworks at the end, as he invariably does, enthusiasm breaks out.

This same course of procedure was gone through at the concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Although the house was not sold out—there was competition in the Sunday concert—a large audience gathered and expressed its cumulative interest in what was set before it, after the closing number breaking out into tumultuous applause and demanding more.

It is a question which is wide open for discussion as to whether this interest in the young violinist is because of the way he plays or because of the way he plays it. It was noticeable that the greatest amount of applause rewarding the playing of the Paganini "I palpit" variations, and the ease with which Mr. Heifetz surmounted the tremendous technical difficulties of the work was truly astonishing. His detached air of mild interest in the feat he was accomplishing or, as some put it, his poise, was never disturbed; and at the end, when the applause broke forth, there was the same little sigh which followed each number, as of relief that he had got through another task.

In the course of the afternoon there was one illuminating glimpse of what Mr. Heifetz may become; one note tremulous with surcharged feeling, an instant when the player lost himself in his work and felt the pure joy of creating beauty. This was at the end of the Tchaikovsky melody, a single note in the dispirited position, warm, sweet, and vibrant with feeling. If this can be taken as a forecast, truly the career of Mr. Heifetz holds much of value for the future. If, on the other hand, his powers continue to be limited to the exercise of faultless technique, if he continues to furnish nothing but a certain pleasant astonishment, communicating little of true musical feeling, then his audiences will gradually diminish and he will join the ranks of other violinists who were a seven days' wonder and whom the world then forgot.

Mr. Ciccolini's Concert

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Guido Ciccolini, tenor—Concert at Boston Opera House, afternoon of March 31, 1918. The singer was assisted by Giuseppe Fabbri, pianist; and Pierre Henrotte, violinist. The program: Andante and finale from concerto, Mendelssohn; Mr. Henrotte, "Caro mio ben," Giordani; "Nel cor più non mi sento," Paisiello; "O cessate di piangere," Scarlatti; Mr. Ciccolini, Etude, "Erice," Liszt; "La cathédrale engloutie," Debussy; "Une fête à Memphis," Fabbri; Mr. Fabbri, "Una furtiva lagrima," from "L'elisir d'amore," Donizetti; Mr. Ciccolini, "Flower Song" from "Carmen," Bizet; Mr. Ciccolini, "Meditation" from "Thais," Massenet; gavotte, Bach; "La Ronde des Lutins," Bizet; Mr. Henrotte, "Romance," Debussy; "Elegie" (with violin obbligato) and "Le rêve" from "Manon," Massenet; Mr. Ciccolini.

BOSTON, Mass.—All is not gold that glitters, neither is it within the range of probability that every well-advertised tenor is a Caruso. If there were those in the audience who had set out to hear even an approximation of the famous tenor, they were quite disappointed, for Mr. Ciccolini's voice is of light caliber and has a constant tendency to vibrate, producing at times faulty intonation. And yet this artist sings with a certain breadth of style, and he has unusual clearness of enunciation.

Pierre Henrotte played the Mendelssohn andante with much grace and

feeling and was particularly successful in the group of smaller numbers.

The pianist, Giuseppe Fabbri, who acted also as accompanist, although not so acceptably, has an unstinted capacity for the bravura style, sweeping the keyboard with accelerated gusto and force. Be it said, though, that his many touches of light and shade, especially in the Debussy number, were not altogether lost amid the avalanche of tone, which sometimes threatened to absorb the attention. While appreciating, however, the very apparent and praiseworthy digital ability of Mr. Fabbri, his style would easily impress one as being of that type whose artistic objective is to win applause through a sense of awe for sheer technical display, rather than by the subtle method of introspective intonation, a method much more in keeping with the trend of the present-day interpreter, and also with the more or less unconscious anticipations of a present-day audience.

"The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the violinist at the beginning of the concert, was somewhat marred by the accompanist's attempted improvisation of a tune with which he was evidently unfamiliar. The audience, it is certain, would not have objected in the least, had he used his notes.

A LOS ANGELES GIFT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A collection of 28 paintings by as many leading American artists has been given to Los Angeles by Mr. and Mrs. William Preston Harrison of Chicago. The collection, which has been on exhibition at Exposition Park, includes the work of 16 members of the National Academy, among them George Bellows, William M. Chase, E. L. Blumenschein, Frederick C. Frieske, Ben Foster, Gardner Symons, William A. Ritschel and Walter Ufer.

SPRING SHOWERS of Go-Carts—Carriages

Now ready with a remarkable showing of new Spring designs in all wheel goods for the kiddies. Splendid Folding "Sturges" Go-Carts—Luxurious Sleepers and Carriages in red—in all the new color combinations—and just the prettiest Sulkies we have ever shown.

Come in and see them. We want you to know more about one of Portland's largest children's departments.

POWERS FURNITURE CO.
Third and Yamhill, PORTLAND, OREGON

New Spring Silks

in a delightful showing

—Ever so many charming new patterns to choose from—
—Gingham Plaids and Checks, Plain Colors, and glowing combinations in Mes-salines, Satins and Taffetas.

Second Floor
Lipman Wolfe & Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR APRIL

The introduction of "daylight saving" in the United States calls for a few astronomical facts, although the question is essentially economic. In the first place, the length of day differs much as we go north or south. For example, at New Orleans the longest summer day exceeds the shortest winter day by only about four hours, while on the extreme northern border of the country the difference is eight hours. This means that in Minnesota the summer days are nearly two hours longer than in Louisiana. On the other hand the winter days in Minnesota are correspondingly shorter than in Louisiana.

The latitude of New Orleans is about 30 degrees north, and that of St. Paul, Minn., is about 45 degrees north. Between these latitudes the local time of sunrise on June 21 varies from 4:59 a. m. in the south to 4:13 a. m. in the north. On April 1 the variation is from 5:50 a. m. to 5:42 a. m. On Oct. 31, however, the time of sunrise varies from 6:12 a. m. in the south to 6:36 a. m. in the north. On setting the clocks forward by one hour, one can in April get to work at 7 a. m., just a few minutes after sunrise. The same will be true on Oct. 1. But, toward the end of October, one will find himself working from 12 to 36 minutes before being able to see the sun above the horizon. These are local times and indicate only the average conditions, since standard time may vary from local time by as much as half an hour one way or the other.

This change for daylight saving simply shifts the time for each standard time zone to the one next eastward. Thus, eastern time is changed to colonial time, central time to eastern time and so across the country. For cities near the eastern boundary of a zone, the change will have least effect, since the standard time was half an hour slow is now made half an hour fast of the local time.

In general, we shall note little difference in our daily lives. The change in hours of sleep is immaterial. Who ever crosses the Atlantic from America to England changes his time by five hours and feels no inconvenience. Some professions will be only partially affected by the scheme. The navigator must keep his chronometers running on Greenwich mean time in order to find his longitude when he has determined his local time by means of an observation. The astronomer observes necessarily at night and utilizes the hours of darkness. For his observations, he generally uses sidereal time, since it enables him to set his telescope more readily on any desired stellar object. One caution is advisable for us all. We must take care in using almanacs when we wish to know the time of sunrise or moonrise or of high tide, or for whatever purpose we may consult them during the summer months, to make the necessary addition of one hour to the figures given. The same may be said with reference to the times of observation given with our map, as they are expressed in local time.

The winter constellations may still be seen in the west, but for the most part are set before our time of observation. We shall miss them, particularly the Pleiades. If we rise early in July we shall find the Pleiades appearing in the northeastern sky. It will be September before we shall see them again before midnight. From early times they have been associated with the agricultural year. Referring to their invisibility while the sun traverses its path near them, Hesiod writes:

"There is a time when forty days they lie, And forty nights, concealed from human eye, But in the course of the revolving year, When the swain sharpens the scythe, again they appear."

Ursa Major is still overhead, the Pointers being an hour past the meridian. Near by are the Hunting

Dogs (Canes Venatici). Of the two stars shown on the map the brighter one was called by Halley, when Astronomer Royal, Cor Caroli, or "Charles' Heart." With Arcturus, Spica, and Denebola, it helps to form the "Diamond of Virgo." Within this diamond lies the little constellation Berenice's Hair (Coma Berenices), appearing like "gossamers spangled with dewdrops." An opera glass shows its beauty. It is of cluster formation, and according to a recent investigation it seems one of our nearer neighbors among star clusters. Leo rules the spring sky, but near at hand Virgo presents the silvery Spica to our view. Below Boötes, high in the east, we see the Northern Crown (Corona) with its gemlike stars, Lyra, Hercules, and Libra are now above the horizon, while Cygnus, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio are rising. Vega in Lyra may appear slightly reddish, when near the horizon, but as soon as it clears itself from any low-lying mists it will shine like a sapphire.

There is a meteor shower occurring about April 20-22. These meteors are called the Lyrids, since they radiate from a point in Lyra. The Lyrids are related to the comet of 1861. One may expect to see only a few of them, since they are not abundant. They move with great swiftness in their flight.

The first 10 days of the month will be a particularly favorable time to see Mercury as an evening star, especially on April 7, when it reaches eastern elongation considerably north of the sun. It will then, as we found just after sunset below and to the left of the bright star named Hamal in Aries, and will shine as a first magnitude star. Jupiter is a brilliant evening star all the month, though it is just on the horizon at our time of observation. It is near Aldebaran. Saturn in the constellation Cancer is still favorably placed. A small telescope will show the encircling rings. Mars continues to retrograde until on April 26 it reaches the point marked on the map. It will then move eastward again. For the other planets, Neptune is a telescopic object. Venus is the conspicuous morning star, reaching western elongation on April 21, while Uranus is too near the sun for naked-eye observation.

Wolf's object, mentioned last month, appears to be an asteroid of remarkable character. Its orbit is given as more eccentric in its ellipticity than any other asteroid, unless it is Albert, an asteroid discovered in 1911. When in perihelion, its distance from the sun exceeds the mean distance of the earth from the sun by only about 19 per cent or 18,000,000 miles.

BOSTON JEWS HEAR PALESTINE PLANS

Announcement of Arrival There of Group of Engineers to Study the Situation Is Made

BOSTON, Mass.—Jews to the number of several hundred gathered at Ford Hall, Sunday evening to observe the first Passover of liberation of Palestine in 2000 years. The audience was elated with the announcement that a commission, composed of Jewish engineers, appointed by the British Government, had reached Palestine.

It is understood that this commission has been sent to the Holy Land to make careful surveys of boundaries, to study water supplies, and perfect other methods which will tend to make Jerusalem a cleaner city. The commission also will be a nucleus for the first Jewish Government in Palestine.

Zionist organizations throughout the city were represented at the celebration, which was held under the joint auspices of the Zion Association of Greater Boston.

Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the Zion Association of Greater Boston, presided, and addresses were delivered by Rabbi Phineas Israel, of the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, Roxbury; Dr. M. M. Eichler, director of the Zionist Bureau of New England, and others. Rabbi Israel referred to the German Kaiser as the modern Pharaoh, who is more cruel than the Pharaoh of Egypt. "The Jews of America are praying for the victory of England," said Mr. Kirstein. "Great Britain needs our support at the present time, and she is entitled to it. Our solemn duty is to show by deeds and not by words that we stand ready to help her with everything in our power, whether it is men or resources at our command." He pronounced Britain's declaration as the greatest event in Jewish history.

A message was read from Lord Reading, Ambassador and High Commissioner for Great Britain at Washington, pledging his support to the Zionist movement.

CANADIAN FARMERS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
GUELPH, Ont.—A number of graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College have been taken out of the ranks of the Canadian Army in France and are serving as experts in agricultural production there, the aim being to grow sufficient vegetables to last the Canadian corps for a year.

Sole Oregon Distributors for

Wright & Ditson Athletic Goods

BASEBALL
TENNIS
SWIMMING
GOLF

And All Other Sporting Needs



DURABLE
SENSIBLE
ECONOMICAL

Shoes

Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.

KNIGHT SHOE CO.
Morrison Street near Broadway,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Novelty Sweaters

We are really showing a very wonderful line of new Spring Sweaters.

Fiber silks combined with angora and alpaca, new plated two-tone effects, etc. Very clever novelties—priced from \$8.50 to \$30.

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309 Stark Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

Kuppenheimer Clothes
for SPRING

Ready now. Fine fabrics and keen tailoring. Clothes of character for men and young men. \$25, \$30, \$35 and up.

LION CLOTHING CO.
The Kuppenheimer House in Portland
Morrison at Fourth St., PORTLAND, ORE.

HIGH GRADE
CONFECTIONS
ICE CREAM, WATER ICES
AND LIGHT LUNCHES
SWETLAND'S
267-71 Morrison Street, Near Fourth

The Best in Footwear
FOUR STORES
Baker Shoes
270 Washington, 308 Washington,
270 Morrison and 380 Washington Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

I Clothe Boys
as well as men.

NORFOLK SUITS with extra knickerbockers, \$6.50 to \$20.
Worthy fabrics, cleverly tailored.

Man-o'-War, Soldiers' and Officers' Suits for Boys, \$8 to \$12.50.

Boys' Shop, Second Floor, Elevator Service

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We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS ARE FIRM IN DULL MARKET

Boston Elevated Again Attracts Attention by Making Good Advance—New York List Moves in Narrow Range

Although the general New York stock market was strong today, there was more or less continuation of narrowness and dullness. Copper stocks took a decided movement upward, and Utah and Inspiration were especially strong, with Anaconda not far behind. Texas Company sold 2 1/2 points higher. New York total sales 189,900 shares, \$4,641,000.

Baldwin, Crucible, Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum and United States Steel common were firmer than the average.

In the early Boston market today Swift was depressed partly on account of the strong possibility of government operation of the packing industry in the United States. Boston Elevated advanced substantially.

There was not much change in the New York market late in the first half hour. If anything, the tone was slightly easier. The New York market failed to broaden during the forenoon. Business was exceedingly quiet. Trading on the New York exchange lacked feature. General Motors, which was 2 points higher at the opening at 120, lost half its gain before midday. Reading was conspicuous early in the forenoon, advancing a point over Saturday's closing to 82 1/2, and sagged off fractionally toward noon. Texas Company dropped 2 points and then rallied to near the opening price. Great Northern Ore advanced more than a point to 28 1/2.

Boston Elevated again attracted attention on the Boston exchange. It opened off 1/2 at 55 and advanced 4 points before midday. Swift, after opening down a point at 135, moved up to 137, easing off later. Massachusetts Electric was in demand.

There were sharp recessions in Studebaker and General Motors in the early afternoon. Sinclair Oil also was weak. Swift again displayed strength on the Boston exchange. A Chicago dispatch quotes President L. F. Swift, of Swift & Co., as saying that he does not know why Swift stock has been so active and strong lately. "I do not know who is buying it," he said, "I did not buy a share. The company is doing very well and has a nice volume of orders, but there is no plan for increasing the capital nor any other important financing. It is impossible to say now, however, when we may want or need to decide upon something of that sort."

GENERAL MOTORS-CHEVROLET PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stockholders of the Chevrolet Motor Company are being mailed notices asking for their consent to the sale of the assets of the Chevrolet Company to the General Motors Corporation. The notice reads as follows:

The General Motors Corporation has made an offer to your company to purchase all of its assets, property and good-will, exclusive of 450,000 shares of General Motors common stock now owned by your company. The purchase price is to be \$22,684 shares of General Motors common stock, and in addition it is proposed that the liabilities of the Chevrolet Company are to be assumed by the General Motors Corporation. At a meeting of your directors it was deemed advisable to accept the offer, subject to the approval of the company's stockholders. If accepted, the Chevrolet Company would own 732,684 shares of General Motors common stock, and be free of all liabilities except such as might arise after the date of transfer.

The proposed sale has already been consented to by a majority in the interest of stockholders of the Chevrolet Company and a form of consent is inclosed herewith for your signature if approved by you.

CEMENT PRICE ADVANCED

NORTHAMPTON, Pa.—At a conference of representatives of Portland cement mills and government officials the price of cement was raised from \$2 to \$2.40 a barrel at mills, with a differential of 10 per cent in favor of the Government.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight; Tuesday unsettled probably local showers; moderate variable winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 47; 10 a. m. 51; 12 noon 57

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 42; New Orleans 62; Buffalo 48; New York 50; Chicago 46; Philadelphia 50; Cincinnati 56; Pittsburgh 54; Denver 42; Portland, Me. 40; Des Moines 36; Portland, Ore. 42; Jacksonville 41; San Francisco 52; Kansas City 44; Louisville 48; St. Louis 42; Washington 50

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12:42; High water, 4:25; 3:05 a. m.; 3:35 p. m.; Run sets 1:10; Moon rises 12:27 a. m.; LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS at 7:40 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Ajax Rubber.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Alaska Gold.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Alaska Ind.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	24	24	24	24
Allis-Chalm.	81	81	81	81
Am Can.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Am Car Fy.	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Am Express.	81	81	81	81
Am Linseed.	31	31	31	31
Am Loco.	62	62	61 1/2	62
Am Smelt.	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78
Am Smelt pf.	105	105	105	105
Am Steel Fy.	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Am Sugar.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Am Tel. & Tel.	101	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am Woolen.	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Anaconda.	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
At Gulf.	106	106	105	106
At Gulf pf.	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Bald Loco.	75 1/2	75 3/4	74 1/2	75
Balt & Ohio.	52	52	52	52
B & Ohio pf.	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Barrett Co.	87	87	87	87
Beth Steel B.	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Beth Steel S.	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Booth Fish.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Brook R T.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Butte Cop.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Butte & Sup.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Can Pac.	138 1/2	138 3/4	138 1/2	138 3/4
Central Pdy.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Ct Leather.	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Cer de Pas.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Chan Motor.	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Ches & Ohio.	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
C M & St P.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
Chi R I & Pac.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Chi R I pf.	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Chi R I pf.	66	66	65 1/2	66
Chile Cop.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Chino Cop.	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
C C & St L.	30	30	30	30
Col Gas & El.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Con Gas.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Con Prod.	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Cruc Steel.	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Erie.	15	15	15	15
Erie pf.	28	28	28	28
Fisher Body.	34	34	34	34
Gas W & W.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Gen Electric.	1 85 1/2	1 85 3/4	1 85 1/2	1 85 3/4
Gen Motors.	120	120 1/2	117 1/2	120
G Motors pf.	81	81	81	81
Gt Nor pf.	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Green Can.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Harv of N J.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Harv Cor.	55	55	55	55
Harv Cor pf.	100	100	100	100
Has & Bar.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Ill Central.	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
Inspiration.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Int C Co pf.	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Int Mer Mar.	25	25	24 1/2	25
I Mer Mar pf.	91 1/2	91 3/4	90 1/2	91
Int Nickel C.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Kenne Co.	31	31	30 1/2	31
Kelsey W I.	90	90	90	90
Lack Steel.	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Loose Wiles.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Mackay pf.	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Maxwell pf.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Max Petrol.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Miami.	31	31	31	31
Midvale St.	45	45	45	45
Mo K & T.	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Mo Pacific.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Mo Pac pf.	52	52	52	52
Nat Ace.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Nat Bisp.	109	109	109	109
Nat C & C.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Nat Lead.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Nevada Con.	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
NY Central.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
NY N H & H.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
North Pac.	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
N Steel.	62	62	62	62
Ont Silver.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Penna.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Peoples Gas.	42	42	42	42
Pere Mar.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Piercer-Ar.	38	38	38	38
P W & V pf.	67	67	67	67
Pitts Coal.	52	52	52	52
Ray Con.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Reading.	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Reub & S.	79	79	78 1/2	79
Ry Steel.	52	52	52	52
Sat Steel.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Sinclair Oil.	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	28
So Pacific.	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
So Ry.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
So Ry pf.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
St L & S F.	10	10	10	10
Studebaker.	41	41	38 1/2	41
Steele.	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Tenn Cop.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Texas Co.	144 1/2	144 3/4	144 1/2	144 3/4
Union B & P.	68	68	67 1/2	68
Union Pac.	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
U S Rub pf.	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
U S S & R.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
U Steel.	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Utah Copper.	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
V C Chem.	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
V C Chem pf.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Wabash.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Wabash pf.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
W Pacific.	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
W Pacific pf.	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
West Union.	92	92	92	92
Westingh.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
White Motor.	42	42	42	42
Willis-Over.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wilson Co.	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today, 584 bbls and 417 bxs apples, 1200 crates strawberries, 2315 bxs oranges, 1174 bxs grape fruit, 8030 bxs lemons, 36,000 stems bananas, 143 crates pineapples, 16,109 bu potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 79 pkgs.; last year, 595 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Wheat flour, not quoted; rye flour in sacks, per bbl, \$13.90@14.75; barley flour per bbl, in sacks, \$11.40@13.50; white corn flour, in sacks, per 100 lbs, \$6.60@6.75; Graham flour, per bbl, in sacks, \$10.50.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3

yellow, \$1.94@1.95; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.89@1.90; k. d. yellow, \$1.84@1.85. Prompt shipment: Natural No. 3 yellow, \$2.11@2.12; natural No. 3 yellow, \$1.99@2.00; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.94@1.95; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.89@1.90; k. d. yellow, \$1.84@1.85.

Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42

lbs, \$1.09@1.10; 38 to 40 lbs, \$1.07@1.08; 36 to 38 lbs, \$1.06@1.07; 34 to 36 lbs, \$1.05@1.06.

Butter—Rolled, \$1.90 per 180 lbs

in sack; cut and ground, \$13.69 per 180 lbs in sack.

Corn meal (per 100 lbs)—Feeding

\$3.75@3.80 cracked corn, \$3.85@3.90; white corn meal, \$5.10@5.20; yellow corn meal, \$4.85@5.05.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and

Canada, \$29; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$24@25; No. 1 grade, east \$25; No. 2 grade, east, \$20.50@21.50; No. 3 grade, east, \$18@19; stock hay, \$16@17.

Straw—Rye, \$24@25.

Milled—Market nominal; stock feed, \$64; cottonseed feed, \$57; barley feed, \$50; rye feed, \$52; oat hulls, \$32. Beans, car lots (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan pea beans, \$12@13.50; California small white, \$14.25@14.50; yellow eye, No. 1, \$14@14.25; No. 2, \$12@13; red kidney, \$14.50@14.75; Canada peas, \$7.10@7.50; green peas, \$11@12.50; lima beans, \$14.50@14.75.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.80@1.90 per 100

lbs; sweet, \$1.75@2 bskt; new Bermuda, \$7.50@8 bbl.

Eggs—Fancy henery and nearby

44@45; eastern extras, 42@43; western extras, 41@42; western prime firsts, 39 1/2@40; western firsts, 38 1/2@39.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, 75c

\$1.50 bag; Spanish, \$1@3.50 cs; Cuban, \$2@3 crt.

Butter—Northern creamery extras

43 1/2@44; western creamery extras, 43@43 1/2; western firsts, 42 1/2@43; renovated, 35 1/2@40; ladies, 38@38 1/2.

Fruit—Oranges, California navel

\$6@9; Florida, \$6@9; grapefruit, \$2.50@6 box; strawberries, 25@40 box; pineapples, \$2.50@6 crt; cranberries, \$12@15 bbl, \$4.50@5.50 crt.

Apples—Baldwins fancy \$4.50@5.25

grade A, \$4@4.50; ungraded, \$2.50@3.50; Northern Sp., \$2.50@4; russets, \$2.50@3.50; greenings, \$2.50@4; odd varieties, \$2.50@3.50; bu. boxes, \$1@2; western bu apples, \$1.50@3.

Sugar—American Refinery quotes

granulated and fine as a basis at 7.45c a pound in 100-lb. lots.

CROP OUTLOOK

IS FAVORABLE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The first Vandusen-Harrington crop report of the season says grain planting has been two weeks earlier than usual.

The soil is in fine condition, and a larger wheat acreage is indicated. The barley acreage will be greater in South Dakota, but smaller in North Dakota and Montana, and in Minnesota it will be the same as last year.

Oats will cover about the same ground as last year in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. Corn will be decreased generally in the Northwest, because of lack of good seed. Winter rye acreage is large. Flaxseed acreage in the four states will be smaller than last year.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today, 584 bbls and 417 bxs apples, 1200 crates strawberries, 2315 bxs oranges, 1174 bxs grape fruit, 8030 bxs lemons, 36,000 stems bananas, 143 crates pineapples, 16,109 bu potatoes.

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Boston Wholesale Prices

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Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3

yellow, \$

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE == TAX REFORMS SOUGHT

PRICE RANGE OF
ACTIVE STOCKS

Sharp Recoveries Follow the Declines of Early Last Week, and Many Good Gains Recorded—Liberty Bonds Active

Sharp declines occurred on the stock exchanges early last week as a result of the German offensive on the western front, but encouraging news later was reflected in a broad price recovery. Trading was most active on the decline and became rather quiet later in the week on account of the disinclination to extend commitments over the Friday holiday. The enormous buying of Liberty bonds was a stimulant to the market during the week. The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended March 30:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
Stock	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Allis-Chalmers	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
Am Beet Sugar	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	1/4
Am Can	41 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2	1/2
Am C & Fdy	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	1/4
Am Lined	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1/2
Am Loco	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	1 1/2
Am Smelter	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	1/4
Am Steel Fdy	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2
Am Sugar	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
Am Woolen	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	1/4
Anacosta	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2
Atchafalpa	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	1/4
A. G. & W. I.	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2
Bald Loco	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	1 1/2
Bald & Ohio	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2
Beth B	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
Can Pacific	139 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2	1 1/2
Can Leather	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	1 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	41 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2	1/2
Corn Prods	36 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2
Cruible	63 1/2	59 1/2	62 1/2	1 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1/2
Erie 1st pfd	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2
Gen Electric	137 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	1 1/2
Gen Motors	118 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	1 1/2
Gl Nor Ore	27 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	1 1/2
Inspiration	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Int Cons	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	1/4
Int Nickel	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
Int Paper	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2
Kennecott	31 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	1 1/2
Mer Marine	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
Mer Marine pfd	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2
Mexican Pet	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2
Middle Steel	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	1 1/2
Mo Pac	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2
Nat E & S	46 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. Central	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. City Gas	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2
Ontario Silver	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2	1/4
Penn	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Pitts & W. Va.	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1/2
Ray Cons	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1/2
Reading	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	1 1/2
Republic I & S	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
Royal Dutch	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	1 1/2
Sinclair Oil	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2
Soo Pac	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	1 1/2
South Ry	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2
Stebaker	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	1 1/2
T. A. Co.	145 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	1 1/2
Union Pacific	120 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steel	90 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Copper	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd A	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	1/2
U. S. Steel pfd B	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd C	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	1/4

BOSTON STOCKS				
Stock	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Alaska Gold	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1/4
Am T & E	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Elev	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2
Davis Daily	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	1/4
Copper Range	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	1 1/2
Island Creek	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	1 1/2
Isle Royale	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2
New Haven	30 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	1/4
Pond Creek	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1/2
Swift & Co	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	1/4
Un Fruit	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	1/4
Un Shoe	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1/2
Utah Cons	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2	1/4

*Decline. *Ex-dividend.

WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway reports to the Public Service Commission for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, these changes in earnings:

	1917	Increase
Operating revenue	\$2,349,075	\$181,616
Operating expenses	2,127,050	222,265
Net income	222,025	59,351
Taxes	235,441	49,263
Operating income	686,582	101,611
Gross income	499,123	\$9,506
Expenses	290,842	\$26,228
Income balance	408,280	\$73,282

*Decrease.

After 1917 dividends of \$370,175 were deducted, surplus for the year was \$38,105.

ITALIAN BANKING AFFAIRS

GENOA, Italy.—At the annual meeting of the Credito Italiano, shareholders approved the board's report for 1917, showing net profits of 13,920,000 lire of which 6,000,000 lire go to surplus fund, 1,000,000 lire to the fighters' national assistance fund and the rest to dividend of 35 lire per share, or 7 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION CO. REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Transportation Company's report for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net income of \$171,132, compared with \$45,056 for the similar period of 1916. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, net income amounted to \$624,714, an increase of \$528,831 over the preceding fiscal year.

WHITE MOTOR'S YEAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The White Motor Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net profit of \$3,800,369 after all charges, including \$1,030,000 estimated provision for federal war taxes, as compared with \$5,701,041 profits for 1916. Dividend payments amounted to \$1,280,000, compared with \$1,260,000 paid in 1916.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75, cables 4.74, 60-day bills nominally 4.72, 90 days 4.70, Franc cables 5.76, checks 5.72, Lire cables 8.74, checks 8.76, Swiss cables 4.31, checks 4.33, Guilders 46. Pence 25.70 and 25.60.

AUTOMOBILES IN
ACTIVE DEMAND

Trade Not Having Any Great Letup, and Government Work Gives Prospect of Plenty to Do

DETROIT, Mich.—There is no noticeable letup of activity in the various automobile factories of Michigan but on the contrary work is increasing. The railroads have relieved the situation somewhat by moving the raw material Detroitward, but have not helped the plants in getting the finished product moving. This has necessitated the shipment of thousands of cars overland. The opening of navigation has been a welcome event among the automobile producers, and every night the eastern bound steamers are filled to their limits with automobiles, both passenger and trucks.

Most of the factories are working to their utmost speed on war munitions. The so-called Liberty motors for trucks and aeroplanes are being built in many factories. What tardiness there is in their production of these is due largely to interference from unseasoned forces, news about which is forbidden. Taking it all around, the automobile business is "A 1." Orders are flowing in from all parts of the country, and the driveaways were never greater than now. All of the enormous business being done by truck companies is getting out of the State on their own power. They are all loaded with either war munitions or carrying an automobile to the East.

The Ford plant is producing 1400 cars daily, and parts of 600 aeroplanes besides other war necessities. At the Ford tractor plant work is being rushed night and day, as is also the case at their smelter and shipyard plants. Whether the automobile factories will be asked to take on more government work is a question, but they are seemingly being pressed to the limit with present orders.

REAL ESTATE

All the papers have gone to record this day, whereby the General Electric Company have acquired land from the East Boston Company in exchange. This will enable the company to lengthen to 650 feet the building now being constructed on Orleans Street, East Boston.

SALE IN THE WEST END

The Daniel J. Ahearn estate has sold to the William G. Peck estate, the 3 1/2 story brick house and 708 square feet of land at 36 Irving Street, West End. The property is assessed on \$6000 and the land carries \$2500 of it.

CHARLESTOWN SALES

John J. Crowley and wife have sold to Thomas E. Walsh, a frame building at 30 Union Street, corner of Laurence, in Charlestown. The parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$4300, which includes \$3000 carried on the 2500 square feet of land. The same grantors also sold to Thomas E. Walsh a frame house and lot of land at 131-133 Rutherford Avenue, together with 1612 square feet of land, taxed on \$9500. This includes \$1900 carried on the land.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

The single frame dwelling and stable 31 North Beacon Street, corner of Everett Street, has been sold by Florence L. Talbot and Fenetta E. Draper to Ernest W. Siegfried, who buys for occupancy. The property contains 10,000 square feet of land which with the buildings is assessed on \$8500. Taft & Waite were the brokers.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Augusta Bergson has purchased the frame dwelling and 4500 square feet of land, at 33 Bradlee Street, Dorchester, owned by Clark R. Beach and wife. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$9000, of which \$1900 applies on the land.

Another parcel sold consists of a frame dwelling and 2825 square feet of land, belonging to Harris Segal's estate. Eugene B. Hamilton is the buyer, deed coming through Max Goldman. The total assessment amounts to \$7000, with \$1000 on the land.

REAL ESTATE TOTALS FOR MARCH

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of March, 1918:

	March	1918	1917	1916
No. transfers	1,353	2,222	2,267	1,189
No. mortgages	586	1,139	1,189	1,189
Amount of mortgages	\$2,329,924	\$74,225,862	\$6,196,129	

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending March 30, 1918:

	Transactions	Mts	Amount of Mts
March 25	86	29	\$173,372
March 26	43	14	109,100
March 27	69	25	39,719
March 28	67	34	86,195
March 29	60	22	57,605
March 30	56	26	68,775
Total	372	160	\$524,766

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	91 1/2	93 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95
Illinois Pipe	92 1/2	95 1/2
Indiana Pipe Line	92	96
Midwest Refining	102	104
Ohio Oil	223	228
Standard Oil & Gas	475	477
Prairie Pipe	267	272
Standard Oil (Cal.)	224	228
Standard Oil (Ky.)	315	320
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	833	838
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	260	265
Union Tank Line	95	105

MIDVALE STEEL
ANNUAL REPORT

Net Earnings for the Year 1917 Nearly Double Those of Previous Twelve Months—Steel Trade Affected by the War

	1917	1916
Net earnings from op.	\$69,838,254	\$36,718,819
Other income	1,567,522	887,199
Total income	71,405,776	37,606,018
Charges	2,862,946	2,396,625
Other interest	407,939	188,304
Depreciation reserve	6,826,421	3,550,277
Net income	61,308,470	31,460,213
Taxes	25,731,910	
Excess of profits on stock over dis on bds & organist ex	754,513	
Surplus	35,576,560	32,214,724
Dividends	12,000,000	887,199
Surplus	23,576,560	32,214,724
Previous surplus	18,656,610	1,441,886
Adjustment	131,826	
Appropriation	15,000,000	
Pro & loss surplus	41,461,562	18,656,610

The balance sheet shows that the company has cash on hand of \$18,833,078 and marketable securities totaling \$27,590,196. Liabilities include an item for "Federal taxes, etc." of \$29,412,532, compared with \$3,880,035 in the preceding year. Applicable surplus amounts to \$3,021,451.

The report says: 1917 has been notable, chiefly because of the recognition by the United States of a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and the consequences following this action. The steel trade, in particular, has been profoundly affected by conditions growing out of war; first, by the governmental policy of establishing prices; and second, by the war tax legislation, including excess profits and increased income taxes.

The action of the Government in establishing prices in September, 1917, has been a disturbing factor, not so much on account of the fact of regulation, but because most of the factors entering into the cost of manufacture, have not been, and apparently cannot be limited by the same authority.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of adjusting business to these new conditions, the company, in common with all of the steel companies of the country, has given its earnest and loyal support to the government authorities in their endeavor to formulate a workable plan whereby a maximum output would be secured, together with fair prices to consumers of steel products.

The war taxes have had a marked influence on trade, especially during the latter part of the year. Business men generally have had to face the fact that, while their balance sheet shows a highly profitable year, tax obligations could not be met with such assets as: Accounts of solvent customers, inventories, or property accounts. As an inevitable result, there has been and will continue to be a liquidation, more or less, in order to convert these assets, so necessary to a going business, into cash, as the federal taxes, due in June, 1918, must of course, be paid in cash or equivalent Government securities. In order to accumulate the large cash reserves necessary to meet this obligation, which, in the national aggregate, is probably the largest payment due on one date in all human history, it has been necessary for the officers to conserve the cash resources of your company in every possible manner, even to the postponement of improvements and extensions, which under normal conditions would have been made.

An examination of the balance sheet published herewith will show that the financial condition of the company is such as to enable it to meet the maximum requirements of the federal tax laws.

While it is a source of gratification to know that in the great crisis through which the country is passing, the company is an important source of supply for munitions of war, it is proper to state that materials used exclusively for war purposes, i. e., armor, ordnance, shells, etc., but not including ordinary commercial products such as are used in shipbuilding and rounds for shells, constituted only 12.83 per cent of the total business for the year 1917.

The company has arranged with the United States Government to take the place of the Remington Arms Company in the manufacture of modified Enfield rifles for the United States Government. The company will be reimbursed for all of its expenditures and liabilities incurred on account of this manufacturing operation, and will receive in addition an agreed profit. Remington Arms is in process of dissolution. Under existing conditions, it would be futile to attempt to make any forecast of business conditions during 1918. The controlling factor will be the ability of the railroads to provide men and equipment to handle the raw materials to, and the finished material from, the works.

STOCK TAX RULING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Notice has been received that the United States Attorney-General has ruled that the stamp tax imposed by Sections 800 and 807, Schedule A, Sub-Division 4, Title VIII of the War Revenue Act of Oct. 3, 1917, stock transfer tax, applies to the lending and return of shares for certificates of stock, and the transfer of stock from a lender to a borrower and transfer from a borrower to a lender are both subject to the tax.

DAYLIGHT SAVING ACT
GOES INTO EFFECT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports from all sections of the United States show that there was general compliance with the provisions of the new Daylight Saving Law. Estimates have been made that the change in time will reduce the Government's artificial light bill \$4,000,000 a year.

The Naval Observatory at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning flashed 12 o'clock over the country, the first practical deception in its history. While the observatory thus conformed to Congressional time, which went into effect at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the master clock at the observatory will continue running according to old time, one hour behind the rest of the country. The delicate mechanism of America's standard timepiece is the reason assigned for not turning forward its hands.

CORPORATIONS
GET CHARTERS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

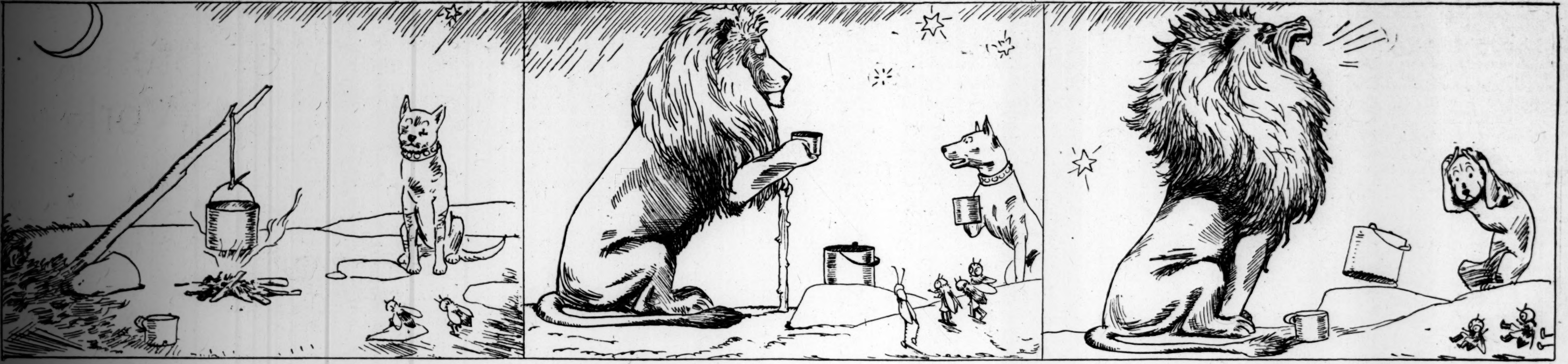
BOSTON, Mass.—Charters were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations: Frank L. and Charles E. Whitcomb, Inc., Boston—Builders and contractors; capital, \$75,000; incorporators, Frank L. Whitcomb and A. T. Parsons, Boston; Charles E. Whitcomb, Sharon. J. M. Cryslar Co., Boston—Wearing apparel; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, John M. Cryslar and Earle N. Cryslar, Boston, and Albert B. Gardner, Swampscott. Blackstone Woolen Mills, Boston—Capital, \$50,000; incorporators, David Feingold and Isaac Harris, Boston; Louis E. Feingold, Worcester. Keystone Woolen Mills, Boston—Capital, \$50,000; incorporators, David Feingold and Isaac Harris, Boston, and Louis E. Feingold, Worcester. Elm Spring Farm Company, Waltham, Mass.—Capital, \$50,000; incorporators, L. Otis Berry, Mabel A. Berry and George W. Barrow, Waltham. Animated Screened Incorporated, Boston—Moving picture films and machinery; capital \$98,000; incorporators, Winfield Temple, Niel Washburn and Silas M. McCarthy, Marshboro. Philip H. Butler & Son Company, Boston—Building stone; capital \$25,000; incorporators, Philip H. Butler and Merrill P. Butler, Newton and Joseph B. Merrill, Woburn. J. Wolfe Finkel Company, Boston—Merchandise of all descriptions; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, J. Wolfe Finkel, J. L. Guild and Sadie Mendelsohn, Boston. Buckmans Shoe Store, Inc., Woburn—Capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Alvah Buckman, Evelyn Buckman and Marcus H. Cotton, Woburn. Over-Land Shoe Manufacturing Company, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H.—Capital, \$40,000; incorporators, Louis Shapiro, Portsmouth; Aleck E. Wagman, Boston. Henry S. Clark, Incorporated, Boston, contractors; capital \$50,000; incorporators, Henry S. Clark, John W. Clark and George E. Aldrich, Boston. Pawtucket-New York Transportation Company, Boston and Pawtucket, R. I., water transportation; capital \$500,000; incorporators, John L. Casey, Providence, William W. Staples, North Attleboro and Louis H. Schneider, Brookline. Gen. Stevens Company, Worcester—Foodstuffs; capital, \$200,000; incorporators, William A. Stevens, Worcester; Frank W. Lowe and G. A. Mirick, Worcester. Elson Shoe and Leather Company, Boston—Capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Joseph Levenson, Myron Levenson, and Rudolph Solomon, Boston.

NEW YORK CURB

Hal, \$50,000; incorporators, Alvah Buckman, George E. Cushman and Marcus H. Cotton, Woburn.
Over-Land Shoe Manufacturing Company, Portland, Me., Portland, N. H.—capital, \$40,000; incorporators, Louis Shapiro, Portland; Aleck E. Wagman, Boston.
Howard & Sons, Incorporated, Boston, contractors; capital \$50,000; incorporators, Henry S. Clark, Elsie W. Clark and George E. Aldrich, Boston.
Pawtucket & York Water Transportation Company, Boston and Pawtucket, R. I., water transportation; capital \$500,000; incorporators, John L. Bates, Providence, William W. Staples, North Attleboro and Louis H. Schneider, Brookline.
General Warehousing Company, Worcester—Foodstuffs; capital, \$200,000; incorporators, William A. Stevens, Worcester; H. C. Lowe and G. A. Mirick, Worcester.
Elson Shoe and Leather Company, Boston—capital, \$50,000; incorporators, John C. Elson, John C. Elson, and Rudolph Solomon, Boston.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which Mr. Lion Roared and the Lion of the Zodiac Obediently Came Down



Dingo, the former wild dog, had just built the evening camp fire, braced a crooked stick over it and hung thereon a pot of water, with the appetizing intention of making a cup of chocolate. While waiting, he leaned back peacefully and looked up at the stars. It always gave Dingo a peaceful feeling to look up at the stars.

First, his eyes rested on the constellation of the Great Bear, spread over the northern skies, the seven ancient stars known as the "dipper" shining out magnificently. The "dipper" was hanging handle down and, at its upper extremity, Dingo made out the "pointers" and followed these until his eyes came to the North Star. From the North Star, his eyes dropped to the Lesser Bear, or the "little dipper," whose stars were faint indeed.

"The Great Bear is climbing up the sky just now and the Little Bear is climbing down," said he to our Mr. Grasshopper and the Busyville Bees. "But what do you suppose induced the early astronomers, who mapped the constellations, to put long tails on bears?"

"They must have known more about stars than about bears," answered Grasshopper. "Anyhow, the dipper is also called the Wain and, for myself, I like that name better. It really looks more like a wain, or wagon, doesn't it? Some people call it a plow."

Just then Dingo, who was facing the north, happened to glance upward over his right shoulder. "Why, look at the sickle," he exclaimed. "If that isn't a sickle up there in the sky! I suppose it's been there all the while, but I

never noticed it. I wonder what constellation it belongs to."

"Is that chocolate for me?" said a gruff voice, which made them all start. The voice belonged to an old friend, Mr. Lion, formerly of Africa, but now doing tricks for a circus. "If that chocolate is ready," continued Mr. Lion, "I'll join you. It gets pretty stuffy in these circus cages sometimes, and I like to wander out in the evenings, just as I used to at home in the desert. That's excellent chocolate, Dingo."

"Have you noticed that sickle up there, formed of six bright stars, with the very bright one at the end of the handle?" asked Dingo, as they sipped their steaming cups. Mr. Lion looked decidedly pleased.

"Of course I have," he said. "That

is my constellation. The sickle marks the shoulder and mane of Leo, the lion, and the bright star you speak of is called Regulus, or the chief, also Cor Leonis, or the heart of lion. At this time of year, Leo is quite the finest constellation in the skies. It is also one of the most important groups of the zodiac."

"What's the zodiac?" asked Grasshopper.

"Well, you see, the zodiac is like this: If I sit comparatively still and you walk around me, you will see me in different relations to the surrounding trees, stones and other objects; won't you? It is so with the sun and the earth. As the earth travels around the sun, we see the sun in different relations to the stars and this apparent path of the sun among the stars

is what the old star-gazers mapped out and divided into 12 groups of stars, or twelve signs."

"What are they signs of?" interrupted Grasshopper.

"Signs of nothing," replied Mr. Lion, "signs of just nothing at all. Although the old star-gazers fixed up some tall yarns about them and even persuaded some people into believing them, they meant just nothing at all and were utter nonsense. But it is a grand old constellation, isn't it? Shining up there so clear and so still. Who would think that that bright star in the handle of the sickle, Regulus, is really sending out a thousand times as much light as our sun at a distance of 160 years for its light to reach us, although its light travels at the rate of 186,000,000 miles a year? Regulus is traveling away from us, too, at the rate of about 500,000,000 miles a year. But what's 500,000,000 miles more or less?"

"How I'd like to talk to Leo," said Grasshopper, gazing upward.

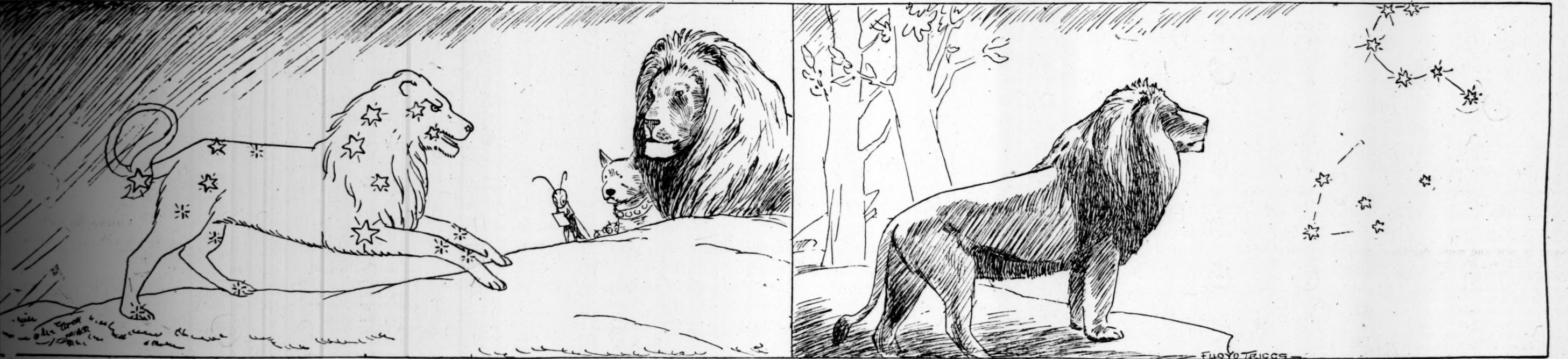
"If I roar, perhaps he'll come down," said Mr. Lion. Putting back his head, throwing out his chest and opening wide his mouth, Mr. Lion roared and the constellation, of course, came down at once.

It really was quite an interesting looking beast, this starry lion. Besides Regulus, at its heart, there was another star almost as bright, Denebola, marking the tuft of its tail and these, with the rest of the stars, made it quite easy to trace the outlines of a frolicking lion, with lashing tail and waving mane.

Grasshopper was about to ask a question, when Mr. Lion chanced to look at his watch. "My word," said he, "it's almost morning!"

Perhaps if Mr. Lion had not mentioned the fact of the hour, Grasshopper might have secured an interview. But, at the sound of the word "morning," Leo disappeared from before their eyes. Only there, high up, gleaming palely in the first flush of the coming sun, hung the sickle, with Regulus, and the little triangle of stars, with Denebola, forming the chief stars of Leo, the lion of the zodiac.

Mr. Lion yawned, gazed at the fading stars, then turned and yawned again. "It's time for me to go back to my cage, anyway," said he. "Good-morning."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An April Fool Party

"Listen, Skip, listen," whispered Hop Squirrel, springing lightly on to a limb of the big tree top, close beside his brother. "Did you hear?"

Skip might easily have heard what had excited his little brother, for it was very still in the grove; but it was just the morning for a frolic, and what lively little squirrel can sit still on a limb at such a time? Certainly not Skip. When he did chance to be quiet for a moment, however, he heard Mrs. Jimmie Chipmunk chatting away to his own mother, away down below them, on the first big limb of the tree.

"Yes, indeed," she had been saying, "March surely is going out like a lamb." Mrs. Chipmunk bobbed her head and jerked her small body this way and that as she talked.

Mother Squirrel bounced very close to Mrs. Chipmunk and continued her talking. "You know, I promised the children another party soon and I've been thinking—tomorrow will be April Fool's Day. Wouldn't it be fun to surprise them with a party?"

It was little wonder that Hop didn't fall right out of the tree top. Listen! A party! Very near together the brothers crouched, and four shiny eyes peered cautiously over the edge of the branch, while four little ears listened anxiously.

"We could send your children around to invite every one, Celia," Mother Squirrel continued, "and I could make some acorn cakes and some chestnut pies, over at your house this afternoon. The little grove under the old pines is the best place for the party, don't you think so? We could have the children tell every one to meet there tomorrow, and I will arrange some way to get the boys over there, after the people arrive."

After a minute or two more of chatting, they flew down to the ground and, with heads full of plans for the April Fool party, darted away toward Mrs. Jimmie Chipmunk's house, to the big stump. How the little brothers laughed, after they were gone. Down the big tree they slipped and over and over on the ground they rolled, shaking with glee.

"Oh, oh, oh," cried Hop, rocking back and forth. "We'll April Fool them! We'll be the first ones at the party and, when we see them all coming, we will shout 'April Fool, April Fool!' and around and around they danced."

"Now we must look very sober," Skip cautioned his brother, as they neared their home in the tree. Hurrying home to get her boys' dinner, Mother Squirrel spied them sitting before their door, in a patch of sun-

light. How innocent they looked, as they waited for their dinner. "How surprised the boys will be," chuckled Mother Squirrel, as she hurried within her house.

That afternoon Hop and Skip were planning just what they would do the next day. They didn't dare even to whisper at home, so they went off through the woods where they were quite alone. At least, they thought there was no one to overhear their chatter; but just you listen to the thing that happened. Mother Squirrel was in a stump, right behind them, filling a basket with goodies for the party. Uncle Bushy having invited her to help herself from his own private storehouse. Poor Mother Squirrel, how badly she felt! But she knew there was some way yet to succeed with her plans. She waited patiently in the stump until she saw the boys depart, before she ventured out with her basketful.

"Busy Sparrow is the one to help us, my dear," comforted Mrs. Jimmie Chipmunk, when she heard the doleful news. "We will tell every one to meet at the side of the big brook, over in the woods, and then we will all go over to the grove and fool the boys. Don't you feel badly at all. Bob Owl can help spread the news, too; he stays out all night, you know."

Late that night people who had always slept when it grew dark were busily hustling over the grove. Bob Owl worked hard at changing the invitations, and Busy Sparrow never sat up so late in all his life before. Long after Hop and Skip were fast asleep, steaming pies and fat little corn cakes were being carried over to the brookside. Such fun as they all had, too! Peter Rabbit could make two trips to the brook, from Mrs. Chipmunk's house, while Sammy Woodchuck was getting across the grove once.

Next morning, for about the hundredth time, Hop and Skip peered out from the hollow log where they were hidden, in the little grove. It was April Fool's Day and, moreover, it was getting late, so they thought.

"There isn't going to be any party," Skip whispered sadly. "I know. There would have smelled the chestnut pies." Suddenly, right over their heads, Busy Sparrow shouted "A-p-r-i-l-F-o-o-l!" Then, here and there, all about the little grove, voices kept calling "April Fool!" There were big voices and little ones, for even Bessie Woodhouse, who was very shy, dared to squeak "April Fool!"

Hop looked at Skip and Skip looked at Hop. They looked like April Fools, too. How silly they felt. Where was

every one? Not a face could they see, yet all the while the shouts were kept up. All at once out scampered Mother Squirrel, and down from trees and other hiding places ran all the merry party people. How they shouted and laughed. It didn't take them very long to explain, so soon they were all hurrying off to the party grounds by the brook. When they arrived there, Hop and Skip could hardly believe their eyes. When the pies and cakes were passed around, however, they both decided that it was well worth being April Fools. Just as it was beginning to grow late, and the big red sun was sinking from sight, Bob Owl ventured out. He wasn't in time to say "April Fool," so he just put his head on one side and laughed a loud laugh. Then he said very wisely: "Little folks can't beat their mothers, after all," which was just to remind Hop and Skip that he knew that they had been April Fooled.

Elephants in India and Ceylon

Elephants in India are used chiefly as animals of burden, because of their enormous strength. They can lift many hundreds of pounds at a time, without realizing the great weight. Their mighty trunks, day by day, will lift timbers and logs that are tremendously heavy. These great elephants earn, daily, large quantities of fodder, doing lumbering of all kinds. Some pull down small trees, others pile them systematically, and still others carry them on their beautiful backs to wherever they are to be chopped into boards or planks of various sizes. The greater percentage of this work is done in what is known as the Teakwood Lumber Yards, located in various parts of Ceylon.

All in One Day

Some years ago, we may read in Holmes' Third Reader, a great cotton exhibition was held in Atlanta. All the machines for spinning (taking out the seeds), spinning and weaving cotton into cloth were shown in one building. In a field near by, the cotton itself was growing.

One morning some of this cotton was picked in the field and carried into the hall, where it was twisted into thread, woven into cloth and made into suits, which were presented to some gentlemen, and worn by them on the evening of the same day.

Laps and Knees

I hate to sit on people's laps That I don't know at all— They wear such horrid slippy things— The folks that come to call.

"Come here, my dear,—How old are you?" And what's your name?" they say. I just can't think of anything, When they begin that way.

They lift me on their laps and smile; I guess I wiggle some, And soon I can I slither down,— I s'pose they think I'm dumb.

Of course some folks I like a lot— Their laps are all right, too! But with the ones that just pretend I don't know what to do.

My grandpa's knees are wobbly, The best you ever saw, To jounce you like the country-man, When you call Gee! and Haw!

And I love Father's knees, although He lets me fall between, But then he laughs and cuddles me, (He thinks I think it's mean!)

But Mother has the best of all,— You never slip a bit; But then her arms and knees, you know, Why, they just seem to fit!

—Edna Kingsley Wallace.

Coal

Mother and Father and their friends have gone to see a huge furnace, writes Helen Keller. The furnace is in the ground; but it cannot be used until it has been brought to the surface and melted, and all the dirt taken out, and just the pure iron left. Then it is all ready to be manufactured into engines, stoves, kettles and many other things.

Coal is found in the ground, too. Many years ago, before people came to the earth, great trees and tall grasses and huge ferns and all the beautiful flowers covered the ground. When the leaves and the trees fell, and then more trees grew and fell also, and were buried under water and soil. After they had all been pressed together for many thousands of years, the wood grew very hard, like rock, and then it was ready for people to burn. Can you see leaves and ferns and bark on the coal? Men go down into the ground and dig out the coal, and steam cars take it to the large cities, where it is sold to people to burn, to make them warm and happy when it is cold out of doors.

The Rarest Stamps in the World

The element of rarity provides one of philately's greatest fascinations. Every stamp collector cherishes the hope of one day unearthing from some forgotten store of old letters a Post Office Mauritius of Circular British Guiana, and the knowledge that such finds are still to be made is an incentive to the philatelist's predilection.

Those unversed in the gentle art of philately may perhaps experience some little difficulty in accounting for the high prices that are from time to time paid for certain stamps, writes Douglas B. Armstrong, in "The Boy's Book of Stamp Collecting," and a question often asked by the non-collector is: "What causes a stamp to be rare?"

The answer is, of course, that the value of stamps, as of any other commodity, is governed by the law of supply and demand, and it is not merely that the number of known specimens of a given stamp is limited, but that there are a large number of philatelists anxious to secure copies of it whenever they come on to the market. Popularity has perhaps more to do with the market value of a stamp than its actual scarcity as regards numbers.

The Post Office Mauritius is undoubtedly the most popular of all postage stamp rarities, yet there are many stamps of which fewer specimens are known to exist than that of the Mauritius, and the price commanded by one of these.

Other causes that contribute to the rarity of a postage stamp are: limited population; small number printed; restricted period of currency; destruction, . . . of a portion of the issue, etc. Often a combination of circumstances are responsible for the relative scarcity of a certain stamp or issue.

Many early stamps are rare merely because, in those days, little or no regard was paid to them, the notion of collecting and preserving foreign postage stamps not having a vogue at the period of their issue, and consequently the majority of specimens were destroyed together with the letters which they served to frank.

It does not follow, however, that all the earlier postage stamps are rare, although such would appear to be a common fallacy amongst the uninitiated, but chiefly those emanating from the smaller and more remote countries, where the volume of postal business was inconsiderable. A number of the earliest postage stamps are, in fact, quite common—a characteristic example being the line-engraved Red Pennies of Great Britain.

Pride of place amongst the many

valuable and unique specimens known to the stamp collector belongs to a singularly unpretentious and sorry-looking stamp, issued in the colony of British Guiana, in 1856, for provisional use, pending the arrival of a fresh consignment of the regular postage stamps from England. It is of the denomination 1 cent, the design being crudely set up from ordinary printers' type at the office of The Official Gazette, with the central device of a sailing ship, taken from the heading of the shipping and advertisements in the paper.

The single known copy of this rarity reposes in the world-famous collection of M. Philippe de la Rottiere of Paris, and its intrinsic value, in the unlikely contingency of its ever coming on to the market, is certainly not less than £2000, and probably a great deal more. A report on this unique stamp by Mr. E. D. Bacon, the celebrated expert, states that: "The copy is a poor one, dark magenta in color and somewhat rubbed. It is initialed 'E. D. W.' and dated April 1, the year not being distinct enough to be read."

Nevertheless, it is the rarest stamp in the world. The Post Office Mauritius, then, which there is no more familiar nor popular of philatelic gems, is chiefly notable for having commanded the highest price ever paid for a single stamp at auction. An unused stamp of the 2d. value was offered for sale at Puttick & Simpson's, in 1904, where it was eventually knocked down for no less a sum than £1450, now constituting one of the most desirable items in the collection of King George V. This stamp with its companion the 1d. was originally engraved on a copper plate, the size of a lady's visiting card, by a local watchmaker of Port Louis, named Barnard, the two values with their unflattering likeness of Queen Victoria and the erroneous inscription "Post Office" in the place of "Post Paid" being engraved side by side, and printed off, one at a time, by hand. A total of only 500 copies of each value was printed, and the greater part were used on invitations sent out to a ball at the Government House.

Only 26 copies are known to be in existence today, and, in used condition, these stamps are valued by a standard catalogue at £1000 and £2000 respectively, whilst a pair in unused condition recently changed hands at the record price of £3500.

The first postage stamps of the Hawaiian Islands were set up from ordinary printers' type, at the local printing office in Honolulu; and, from the

fact that the principal correspondents in the islands at that time were the American missionaries, have been handed down to posterity under the sobriquet of "Missionaries."

Of the 2-cents value of this issue, printed on this bluish paper, only about a dozen copies are in existence, as practically the whole stock of this value was destroyed . . . shortly after their issue. Its value is between £700 and £800.

The somewhat bizarre circular stamps issued in the Danubian principality of Moldavia in July, 1858, prior to its incorporation in Rumania, with the device of a star, bull's head and posthorn, are held in high esteem by philatelists and are all highly prized.

The rarest of the set is, however, the 81 para, hand-struck on blue wove paper, which, in unused condition, is valued at £300. Out of a total printing of 2000 copies of this stamp, only 1173 were sold.

Prior to the appearance of the general issue for Switzerland, under the Federal Administration in 1850, particular postage stamps were issued by several of the principal cantons, commencing with Zurich in March, 1843, whose 4-rappen black on red with vertical background is valued at £50.

Rarest amongst these local cantonal stamps is, however, the celebrated "Double Geneva," of the value of 10 cents, printed in black and green and composed of two divisible portions, each valid for 5 centimes postage. An undivided "Double Geneva," in unused condition, is priced by a leading catalogue at £75, and used at £28. The half stamp, used for 5 centimes, is worth only £5.

Similarly, in the United States, a number of local postmasters issued stamps on their own initiative to facilitate the keeping of postal accounts during the two or three years immediately preceding the first government issue.

Almost all of these "Postmaster Stamps," with the exception of those of New York and Providence (R. I.), are of considerable rarity, and are much sought after by specialists in United States postage stamps.

Sunflowers in England

The English are being encouraged to grow sunflowers in abundance, this season, for the seed of this plant yields a valuable oil and can also be used as chicken food.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTIONS We sell or buy; only the better grades; complete price list free on application. NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO., 387 Washington St., Boston.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles Denby of Detroit, Mich., who is about starting for Peking, China, on a special mission from the United States to the Chinese Government, has a record that makes his choice promising. From 1885 to 1896, during most of the time, he was employed in the United States Embassy, Peking, either as first or second secretary of legation or as chargé d'affaires. From 1905 to 1907 he was in Washington, acting as chief clerk of the Department of State. For three years he was engaged in business in Tientsin, China, and during 1900-02 was secretary of the Provisional Government set up by the Allies in that section of China. For the next three years he was foreign adviser for the Government of North China. From 1907 to 1909 he was United States Consul-General at Shanghai. Even this summary will indicate that he knows something about China, and can enter on his duties with intelligent authority. In addition he is well informed, as a member of the War Trade Board and as a Detroit manufacturer, as to the economic and commercial program of his country during the war. Mr. Denby is the son of a prominent Indiana political leader of the last generation. Princeton educated him, and from Princeton he went into the diplomatic service.

John C. Knox, who has been named a United States district judge in New York City, for the last four and a half years has been chief assistant in the criminal branch of the United States District Attorney's office; and, since the United States entered the war, has had charge of all prosecutions based on violations of war laws, especially those governing aliens, their arrest, internment, and so on. Apparently his efficiency and quick mastery of his duties have impressed the Washington authorities. Mr. Knox graduated from Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania, in 1902. His legal education was obtained at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, in Philadelphia. For a season he practiced law and sat as a local magistrate at Waynesburg. Then he migrated to New York City, went to work for one of the large title companies, in its legal department, specialized to such good effect that he was called to Washington to the Department of Justice, and later was transferred to the New York Federal District Attorney's office.

Sir William H. Raeburn is head of the Glasgow cargo shipping firm of Raeburn & Vél, Ltd. During the last two years he has been president of the Chamber of Shipping, and his vigorous policy has done much to widen the scope of the activities of the chamber, which formerly was representative principally of cargo steamer interests. Recently, however, the big liner companies have given their support, and the chamber has been installed, under a general manager, in new and more spacious offices in the Baltic Exchange Building in London. Recently, Sir William Raeburn had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him, in recognition of his services to the Government in connection with shipping. Sir William has taken a prominent part in dealing with questions involved in the requisition of cargo vessels for the Government, and has been working in close contact with the Ministry of Shipping.

Allen T. Treadway, Representative of the First Massachusetts District in the House of Representatives, Washington, is forcing legislative action that will probably draw from the War Department explanations as to the cause of shutting the mails to gifts for soldiers in France. Congressman Treadway represents the Berkshire district of the Bay State, a district that has sent out many especially fine men. Mr. Treadway was in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1904 to 1911, and for three years of this time was president of the Senate. His record as a parliamentarian was more than ordinary, and when he went on to Washington, in 1913, he went as a man well versed in the process of making laws.

ALBERT THOMAS ON FRANCE'S EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CARDIFF, Wales.—A civic reception was given to M. Albert Thomas, former French Minister of Munitions, on the occasion of his recent visit to Cardiff when he addressed a war aims meeting in the City Hall.

It was, M. Thomas said, the second anniversary of the German attack on Verdun, and he did not think there could be a better way of celebrating the occasion than by setting forth the effort France had made in the industrial domain to meet and baffle the efforts of the enemy. No one knew better than he did what France owed to the great industrial creations of Great Britain during the war, but it might be of interest to their British friends and allies to realize how much ingenuity, resourcefulness, energy, and intensity of effort had been displayed also by the French nation in facing the difficult problems which had to be solved in order to withstand and overcome an enemy so well prepared and powerfully equipped. In France the metallurgical and engineering trades had only just been beginning to develop when the war broke. The war in a military sense had been foreseen, but nothing had been prepared for the industrial warfare. The sending of 5,000,000 men to the colors from the very first day had resulted in the stoppage of workshops, and wholesale unemployment.

Then the invasion had taken place, and almost immediately France had been deprived of two-thirds of her coal and more than four-fifths of her iron and steel supplies. Immediately after the Battle of the Marne, the new character of modern war had been realized—the need for great industrial production. By the latter part of September, 1914, the Government

were facing the problem and grouping and organizing the industrial resources of the country in full conformity with the French tradition. The idea was to mobilize the whole resources of the nation, great or small, and the least of workshops were required to take part. The results had been far from negligible, and had made it possible to maintain resistance for some months. The development of trench warfare had made new and enormous requirements spring after his appointment to the Secretaryship of Munitions. In the summer of 1915 they had to effect what amounted to a revolution in the French industrial world. Great captains of industry had come forward, and the first great establishments had been created for the production of artillery and munitions upon an unprecedented scale.

In 1916 the General Staff had come forward with another big program, this time for guns and howitzers on a scale so large that some thought it could never be satisfied. Yet they had shouldered the burden. They had also found it necessary, M. Thomas continued, to do something toward increasing their raw materials, and iron mines hitherto unknown or unworked were utilized. What had been done in three years could scarcely have been accomplished in 20 years before. France, although obliged to call for the help of her allies chiefly for raw material, had been able to equip herself practically with the whole armaments required by her great armies. Germany's gas attacks had compelled them to create chemical industries, and their market, formerly dependent upon Germany, would now be preserved to themselves, whilst in all branches of engineering trades their people would not be afraid to compete with Germany in every possible market of the world. Britain and France had resources which were complementary to each other, and they could create an industrial alliance which would secure national welfare and safety. In future, France would continue to exchange with Great Britain not only raw material and manufactured goods, but also ideas. The two nations would, he hoped, pool their experiences of the war and go to work together. France hoped that she had shown herself a worthy partner and that Cardiff, for instance, might realize that it was worth while sending coal to France, as she was doing, in spite of difficulties which were fully realized. The spirit initiated in industry in France would be followed by the same spirit in their financial resources.

REPORT OF BELGIAN MISSION TO AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—A report of his recent mission to East Africa on behalf of the Belgian Government was given by Comte de Briey at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House.

When he had landed at Dar-es-Salaam, Comte de Briey said, nothing remained of the important harbor installations, which had cost nearly £3,750,000 except the wreckage of the enormous cranes. The Central Railway, from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, a distance about equal to that from Berlin to Milan, had cost £7,000,000. In spite of the general poverty of the soil, plantations had sprung up all along the line, and before the war the trade of Dar-es-Salaam had been rapidly increasing. The railway had been meant to capture the trade of the Belgian Congo, and especially that of the Katanga region. The Germans had intended to drain the Katanga copper mines at any price, and to supply that Province with cattle and other food supplies. It had been decided to establish a train-ferry across Lake Tanganyika in order that transport might be effected over the German and Belgian railway systems without transshipment. Without the permission of the Belgian authorities soundings had been taken by the Germans in the Lukuga River, and the Belgian manager of the Albertville coal mine had received a visit one day from a German civil engineer, who offered to buy the whole output of the mine.

At Tabora, when the Belgian troops passed through, the natives shouted: "The people of the 15 strokes have fled. May they never come back." They alluded to the number of strokes inflicted on them under the German régime for the least shortcomings. All along the railway the speaker said he had been struck by the contrast between the poverty of the soil and the magnitude of the effort put forward by the Germans in building this magnificent line of penetration, with its luxurious material, its big stations, and its comfortable buffets. Nowhere was this impression more vivid than at Kigoma, the lake terminus, where, by the side of the station and the official residence—now used as the headquarters of the Belgian Administration—had been erected a large Kaiserhof Hotel at a cost of £25,000. In the course of a four months' tour through the country north of Lake Tanganyika, Comte de Briey said he had visited a native King who stood seven feet high and ruled over 2,000,000 subjects. A feature of the system of government among these people was that the King shared authority with the Queen Mother, who was Regent in her own right.

PRIZES FOR GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. LOUISVILLE, Ky.—School gardens in Kentucky this year have been given formal recognition by the State Board of Agriculture, and prizes offered for exhibits at the state fair to be held here next fall.

CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE. MAYNARD, Mass.—The candidacy of Rev. Francis Low, pastor of the Hudson Congregational Church, for the seat in the next Legislature, from the tenth Middlesex district, has been announced. He is a Republican.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Methods of Fixing Prices

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—The wisdom of a legislative body—even as capable and dignified a body as the United States Senate—attempts to fix exact prices for commodities is open to question. Whatever price fixing is necessary might better be left to an administrative agency of some kind. The less politics enters into the process the fairer to all will the price be; and the Senate, by the nature of the case, is political. With blithe disregard for economic consequences, the Senate has now voted to increase the price of wheat from the present \$2.20 to \$2.50 a bushel. Food Administrator Wilson has repeatedly urged Congress to pass legislation calculated to reduce the prices of commodities which farmers must purchase, but Congress has ignored the request. Now the legislators adopt the opposite and more dangerous policy of increasing the price of what the farmer has to sell. Congress should be extremely slow in taking any action likely to increase the already high cost of living. Bread is the fundamental food product for millions. Any marked advance in the guaranteed wheat price, such as the Senate demands, will inevitably be reflected in the price of bread and of every other wheat-made product. It looks very much as if a majority of the Senate had let politics run away with its judgment. Price tinkering is fraught with some peril at best. It can, however, be done with some approximation to justice if an administrative officer or bureau is commissioned with the task. The fixing of a basic price fair at once to those who have the commodity to sell and to those who must buy it can be safely attempted, if it is done without fear of political considerations. Congress should heed the protests of the President. If it does not, blame for conditions apparently sure to follow will rest upon headstrong legislators whose supposed political sagacity blinds their sense of justice.

Patriotic Songs

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.).—It will not have escaped the observation of most Americans that we are sadly lacking in intimate acquaintance with our own patriotic songs. This gives point to the decision of the Indianapolis School Board, reported in the Indianapolis Star, to require that all children of the public schools must memorize at least four of our best-known songs. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" are mentioned as songs that every American ought to know from beginning to end. "Horrors at the Bridge" is a far more imposing task than any of our patriotic songs, and anyone who can commit "Darius Green and His Flying Machine" to memory can learn all the national songs he needs to know. Especially in times like these, the patriotic songs make a good basis for a new beginning. There ought to be more memorizing of inspiring words that we need to have with us every hour. The lessons that we learn in the primary school remain with us—though sometimes subconsciously—all through our lives.

High Cost of Strikes

NEW YORK WORLD.—That is an impressive total of 6,285,519 days' work lost in 2521 strikes by 283,402 people which the National Industrial Conference Board reckons up between April 6 and Oct. 6, 1917. First among the causes of war unrest the board places the high cost of living and failure of employees in many cases to anticipate this influence. Disaffection was heightened by the cost-plus profit contracts and by the "belief that undue profits had been made by employers out of war business." A better understanding of the urgent necessity for getting things done, the cost being quite secondary, has eased the situation, and the board reports "indications of improvement." It may help in bearing the high cost of living to know that others are worse off. With the boys in France gallantly threading their way across No Man's Land, a sterner sense of responsibility grows behind the lines. But it will be a disastrous breach in war strength if every effort is not made to bring the wage envelope and the cost of living into relation with each other.

CASE FOR JUGO-SLAV UNITY CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GENEVA, Switzerland.—Dr. Nikola Djokanovitch, deputy in the Bosnian Diet, has recently published a treatise in Geneva in which the case for the union of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Serbia is set forth as follows: "What are the reasons that have moved past and present generations in Bosnia and Herzegovina to demand union with Serbia, and to fight ceaselessly for this goal at the cost of many strenuous efforts and sacrifices? What are the reasons why the Entente Powers and the whole non-German world assumes that the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be solved in accordance with the wishes of the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina?"

"Bosnia and Herzegovina are inhabited by the same nation as that which lives in Serbia and Montenegro. And national traditions, social customs, the nature of the country, sim-

ilar economic conditions, and the adoption of the principle of nationality, all demand that the union should at last be translated into reality. Already in 1908 the well-known geographer and university professor, Jovan Cvijic, very ably set forth all these reasons in the following words:

"It must be admitted as an incontestable minimum of the theory of nationality, that one cannot give to a foreign state the central region and the heart, as it were, of a nation. Now, Bosnia-Herzegovina is the very heart of the Serbian nation. It is for Serbia and the Serbian people not only what Alsace and Lorraine are for the French, what the Trentino and Trieste are for the Italians, or even the Austrian Alpine provinces for Germany; Bosnia-Herzegovina possesses the same importance for Serbia that the region of Moscow possesses for Russia, and that the purest regions of Germany and France possess for the Germans and the French—I mean those regions in which the French and German races are best represented. The earliest literary monument of the Serbian language saw the light in Bosnia in 1189; it is the well-known letter of Ban Kulin. It is the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina which, by the wealth and beauty of its folk-lore, occupies the chief place in the Serbian world. It is the dialect of Herzegovina which was adopted by Vuk Karadzic, the founder of modern Serbian literature. A great number of the most notable and most illustrious men of the Serbian race have been natives of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

Every scientific enterprise in Belgrade finds its most active collaborators in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Touching the unity of the Serbian people and its national aspirations, the entire Serbian press is animated by the same sentiments and, in this respect, the Serbian press of Bosnia and Herzegovina is, so to speak, at the head of the movement. The commerce, not only of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also that of the adjoining regions, and even that of Western Serbia, is chiefly in the hands of Herzegovinians. Nowhere are devotion and the spirit of sacrifice for the interests of civilization and education of the people so highly developed as in Bosnia and Herzegovina. What is more, the Bosnians and the Herzegovinians have, in very great numbers, taken part in all the wars which Serbia has waged during the course of the Nineteenth Century for her independence, and for the deliverance of the neighboring countries."

"During the Balkan wars and especially during the European war, this spirit of self-sacrifice has been in evidence and could not have been manifested more clearly. Although martial law was declared in Bosnia and Herzegovina at once, on June 28, 1914, and the population was deprived of all liberty of movement, and although Austria-Hungary has shot every volunteer taken prisoner, confiscated his property and imprisoned his family, yet the Bosnians and Herzegovinians have between them succeeded in raising three divisions of volunteers for the Serbian and Montenegrin armies, and have proved themselves excellent soldiers in the fighting, equal to the rest of their Serbian brothers. We are therefore justified, now more than ever, in concluding this part of our argument with these words of Dr. Cvijic:

"It is clear from the foregoing that, thanks to the qualities of their population, to their central position in the ethnographic bloc of the Serbo-Croat nation, and to the happy mixture of Orthodox and (Roman) Catholic, it is in Bosnia and Herzegovina that the key to the Serbian problem is to be found. Without these provinces, no Serbian State of any importance could possibly be constituted. They are the essential element in the solution of the Southern Slav question. These words afford the best explanation of our ethnological reasons for the adoption of the right of nationality."

FRENCH WRITER ON BOLSHEVIST POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—"The commissioners of the Russian people—those of them, that is, who have acted in good faith—have believed that they were stronger than the Russian Government," such is the opening sentence of an article by M. Gauvin in the Journal des Débats. They imagined, he says, that the wish of the Russian people for peace, proclaimed, and carried into effect, would be strong enough to provoke a pacifist movement in Germany similar to that which has disorganized Russia. Having thrown away their own arms they waited for the German people to do likewise, and they were today experiencing the results of their mistake. The German people certainly desired peace with an ardor they were ready at certain moments to translate into action, but they were governed by those who were prepared to repress any offense against discipline with the utmost energy, whether at the front or behind it. If the Bolsheviks had really wished to strike a blow against German militarism they should have used all the strength of the Russian revolution for the very thing which they had done so much to help it as to bring upon themselves the accusation of complicity with it. On all hands they had made every effort to lessen the strength of Germany's enemies, and their spirit of combination had been employed simply to weaken the Allies. After having laid down their arms before the Germans they had picked them up again for use against the Rumanians. After having declared peace with William II and Charles I they had declared war on Ferdinand I and attacked that sovereign and his ministers as counter-revolutionaries.

With the help of a supposedly Rumanian Socialist, who was really a Bulgarian in the pay of Germany, a M. Radetsky, they had attempted to organize revolution on the other side

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Each private fruit grower to whom sugar is issued will be required to give an undertaking that the sugar will not be used for any other purpose. Every applicant to whom sugar is allotted will be credited with having 1½ pounds of jam in his possession for every pound of sugar supplied to him and will be expected to forego the purchase of jam for his household to this extent.

No private fruit grower will be allotted for this purpose more than 10 pounds of sugar in respect of each person who is receiving rations of other commodities as a member of his household, except upon an express undertaking that he will, if required, place at the disposal of the local food committee the jam made with sugar allotted to him beyond that amount. The actual amount allotted to each applicant will, however, depend upon the supplies available and the applications received.

All jam taken over by the local food committees will be paid for according to quality, at prices not exceeding the controlled wholesale prices.

In determining the quantity of sugar to be allotted due regard will be had to the quantity of sugar likely to be available, the number of members of the household, the facilities for preserving possessed by the applicant and the general circumstances of each case.

The Ministry of Food are also taking steps to install a number of pulp stations in the principal fruit-growing districts, in addition to those established last season by the Food Production Department, which have now passed into the hands of the Food Controller. It is estimated that fruit pulped by the process adopted by the department will keep for at least two years and can be made into jam at any time by the addition of sugar. By the various means indicated above and by the exercise of better control over the transportation and marketing of fruit under arrangements now being worked out jointly by the Ministry of Food and the Food Production Department, the Food Controller hopes to secure that the fullest use is made of the fruit crop of the coming season and that wastage is reduced to an absolute minimum.

WIDER WASHINGTON STREET

BOSTON, Mass.—Widening of the sidewalk in Washington Street between Milk and Essex streets is urged by the Retail Trade Board in a petition which is now before Mayor Peters. It is said that of 12,523 questionnaires returned to the Retail Trade Board from persons living within eight miles of Boston, 91 per cent favored widening the sidewalks.

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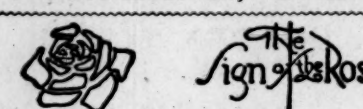
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE SOLITARY
IN ART

Rules are made for mediocrity. Genius makes its own rules. These are dangerous doctrines, but they require to be stated if the work of Albert Pinkham Ryder is to be rightly considered.

The wind bloweth where it listeth. Art has no frontier. Ryder was one of the greatest of American artists (artists, not painters, mark you); but, although born in America of American parents, although he lived all his life in America, he was no more an American than Whistler—he was universal. The world was his nation—the world of beauty, of thought and of mystery. He passed his life virtually in one disordered room either in Greenwich, Conn., or in a down-town, humble dwelling in New York. What did it matter where he lived so long as there was the night sky, the awakening silence of dawn, the mystery and menace of the sea, the profundity of his own thoughts, and opportunity to labor and labor through years on the inward dreams, and the somber visions, that he wrought out in his pictures.

Rules are made for mediocrity. The framers of them postulate that their pupils dwell in the average zone. Therefore they hold the mirror up to classicism. "Study Raphael and Ingres," they say. This is right.

No student should ever copy Ryder. His goal was his aim, and so long as he reached his goal may be described as the "magical quality of eternity," he was disdainful of such class-room ideals as correct drawing, values, realism, and imitation of nature or the model. Constable revolutionized the art world of his day by showing in paint that the wind blows, that rain veils, that leaves glitter in the sunlight. Ryder cared for none of these things. His landscape called "Pastoral Study" (see the exhibition of his collected works at the Metropolitan Museum, New York) swings back to pre-Constable days. Yet it is wonderful—those solemn kins so patient under the solemn writhing tree. Technically, it is far inferior to a Constable, yet it is a greater picture than, say, the "Hay-Wain." The reason, because the whole is greater than the part; that is, life, the whole is greater than art, the part. Of life, Constable painted the part, the detail, magnificently. Ryder worked his way into a deeply felt, long-pondered expression of his attitude toward the whole. He is akin to the psalms of the Hebrew prophets, and to the sculptures of the Egyptians.

He never faltered in this quest. In the 48 works from his brush shown in his exhibition there is not one that fails to express his conversation with eternity, and any one of them could form the text for a paper on the intention of the art of Ryder. Consider his moonlight of mystery and sadness, his "Temple of the Mind," his vision of Jesus in the "Resurrection" picture, a work that seems hardly to be done by pigments; and that astonishing expression, the heart of the legend, with all of the melody, rhythm and romance that Wagner infused into the theme called "Siegfried and the Rhine Maidens." Here, indeed, is an example of the way that genius breaks rules, and yet attains the goal. Imagine the indignation of a professor of art if a student proposed to paint a picture in this way. We know precisely how it was done. Ryder himself explained how his "Siegfried" was produced to his friend, Mrs. Elliott Dainoff.

"I had been to hear the opera, and went home about 12 o'clock and began this picture. I worked for 48 hours without sleep or food and the picture was the result."

Obviously that is not the way to paint a picture, but it was Ryder's way, and the end justifies his means. Instruct a painter, a good craftsman but without vision, to paint a picture of a boat drawn up in a cove, and he will produce a picture of a boat drawn up in a cove. It might be an excellent representation of the scene but it would be that and nothing more. How did Ryder paint this scene? He was an artist, a great artist; he felt all a poet feels, but he was not a poet, although he loved to write verse. In temperament he was cousin-german of Blake's, but there was this difference between them. Blake was as unique a poet as he was an artist. Perhaps he was greater as a poet. Ryder's verse was good, but ordinary. It was better than Turner's, which was execrable.

All the poetry in Ryder's nature went into his painting of the boat drawn up in the cove. The boat lurking in the shadow of the cliff, hiding from the moonlight cove, is the heart of romance. It is pure poetry. Another of his moonlight pictures, "Under a Cloud," is pure allegory. It is as simple a statement as Shakespeare's "Ripeness is all." It does, in one rush all his life to do, what innumerable men and women, half painters, half artists, have been trying to do and usually failing.

It is tolerably easy to paint the part creditably; it is intolerably difficult to paint the whole creditably unless one's nature flows deeply, and one lives exhaustively on the plane expressed by William Watson:

When overreached by gorgeous night
I wane my trivial self away;
When all I was to all men's sight
Shrines the essence of the day;
Then do I cast my cumbering load,
Then do I gain a sense of God.

The possibility of merging the part in the whole—comes. It cannot be sought. "I did not know I had done it," an artist will say, when extolled for certain big qualities in his work. Unconsciously, sometimes, the artist relates the part to the whole and so achieves greatness. Two men paused in a museum before a bronze of a tiger on the prow—tense, stealthy,

menacing, inevitable. One of the men said, "That's fine. I'd like to own it. It's an abstract idea made bronze—its fate." The other man said, "But, my dear fellow, look at it closely. You, a student and an admirer of Barye, cannot possibly admire the modeling of this beast." "True," said his companion, "it is not particularly well modeled, but the idea is great, and in the bigness of the idea the weakness of the modeling is not apparent." He looked closer; he read the label. The sculptor had called it "Fate."

Ryder was a Solitary in art. He belonged to that little company which included Blake, Matthew Maris, Botticelli in later life, and, in poetry, Francis Thompson. None of them liked facts. All of them pursued beauty. Each believed with Fromentin that the aim of art is to express the unseen. But Blake, having the power of expression in words, has revealed to mankind the innermost dreams of the Solitary in a fuller way than Ryder. Had they been able to meet, they would have understood one another. To each the external manifestations of life were of no importance, and they were of no importance to Francis Thompson, he who said you cannot touch a flower without troubling a star. Innocence, we are told, was the secret of Blake's life, and surely innocence was the secret of the spiritual, hermit life of Ryder. In those midnight walks, in his communion with the dawn, in his effort after magical quality in his art, he sought to recapture the first simplicity of mankind. Ryder put his thought into pictures, laboring them into a simplicity that a child can understand. He lived in the imagination as Blake did. He would have agreed with one of Blake's most subtle exponents who has said: "Blake's life was spent in calling witness to the paramount claims of the imagination over every other form of human activity." And Ryder would have echoed Blake's own brave words:

I rest not from my great task;
To open the eternal worlds: To open the immortal eyes
Of men inwards: into the worlds of thought.

THE UNFLAGGING
ART INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Art artists should take a vacation until the end of the war. The vote, Mr. Secretary!" interjected His Honor, in the course of a municipal session, the other day.

Despite the seemingly mandatory tone of Mayor Hylan's utterance, however, the art activities persist, showing no signs of let-up, but rather a seasonable acceleration. In addition to the four special exhibitions current simultaneously at the Metropolitan Museum (the Ryder memorial, the Rembrandts, the Fletcher collection, and the American sculpture), the extension of the French Government's exposition loans at the Brooklyn Museum, and the spring Academy, fully half a hundred gallery events of by no means insignificant quality already discount the daylight-saving debut of April; while the prospective Bardini sale looms up ere the excitement of the Hearn dispersal has wholly faded away, and the announcement that the forthcoming independent exhibition will be held under a tent offers still another hint of rivalry to Barnum's circus.

At the same time, it is true that no harvest of masterpieces is ripening. There is some difficulty in picking out even a few things that discernibly project themselves as "features." The comparatively few artists, dealers, collectors and connoisseurs left in peaceable commission by the exigencies of the moment are doing scarcely more than marking time. Still, it is time to the tune of progress, and there is more than a little sincere conviction behind it.

In one of the best organized current exhibitions of modern art—that at the Bourgeois Galleries—we sense something unusual at the very threshold, when the catalogue foreword greets us with succinct observations like: "Art is not an external thing and fixed. . . . It is a process of mind," and "Socrates, who, when young, was a sculptor, said, 'The function of the artist is to present the workings of the mind'; and, 'We now organize Space as a pictorial unity.'" All this abstruse writing is by Oscar Bluemner, one of the contributing artists, who really says something, and says it with extraordinary force and clarity, in his four outdoor paintings, of which, perhaps, the most striking is the one enigmatically called "Hackensack River."

Another almost unfamiliar name here, but one not likely to be soon forgotten, is that of Athos Casarini, the young Italian patriot who had just raised aloft the banner of futurist art in America, when he was called, and gladly went, to express his faith in heroic action. The three pictures now shown for the first time, and typical of his most advanced phase of development, are "Men and the Machine," "The Inventor," and "Avarice." The still life and landscapes of Mary de Anders Diederich, the sub-tropical landscapes from Miami, Fla., by Hermine David (Mme. Jules Pascin), and Juliette Roche's "Nature Morte" and "Femmes Espagnoles" are new notes of more than passing interest. Arthur C. Goodwin's two Boston views, "Lafayette Mall" and "Park Street Church," are shown doubtless as a foil to his recent and really wide-awake figure piece, "Mother and Children." Maurice Prendergast, Joseph Stella, and A. Walkowitz are in unusually fine form, the latter's lovely adagio "Pastorale," in the interior, being one of the absolutely unescapable charms of the whole gathering.

At the Century Club, a shining

deed was done when, under the zealous direction of Augustus Tack and committee, there was arranged the semi-public showing of the half a hundred ancient Chinese paintings owned by Professor Sinkovitch, who, under the tutelage of Robert Bahr, began collecting these treasures of the Far East when the opportunities were



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Rockwood

Albert Pinkham Ryder, a "solitary" in art

still many, and not necessarily a sport of millionaires. It is not possible, nor is it needed, to specify here the happily well-known excellences of these heirlooms of Sung, Ming, Tang and Yuan. On one of them, painted in the Tenth Century by Li Ch'eng, an imperial art patron has written: "These are mountains. This is water. This is snowy air. . . . Day breaking over them. This is royal writing."

LITHOGRAPHS OF THE
SENEFELDER CLUB

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Although lithography is much the most recent of all the artistic processes—it was invented by Aloys Senefelder in 1798—the record it has established is already distinguished and its place among the arts is fully recognized. The particular advantage it possesses is that it enables the actual drawing of the artist to be repeated in a number of impressions without the intervention of any reproductive device, and in each one of these impressions the draftsman's own lines are printed exactly as he set them down. There is no other multiplying process which is so completely autographic or so absolutely direct in its presentation of the artist's work; the lithographic print gives his touch unaltered and derives nothing of its value or interest from any other hand.

It is, perhaps, a little unfortunate that the convenience of lithography as a multiplying medium has caused it to be extensively used for commercial purposes, and that in consequence a great deal of lithographic work has been produced which is of no artistic account whatever. It is unfortunate, because the medium has in this way suffered some loss of credit with the public; people are inclined to look upon it as suitable only for a commonplace type of production, in which cheapness is the first consideration. That this view is mistaken is proved, however, by the achievement of a number of prominent artists who have handled lithography with intelligence and originality, and who have found it admirably responsive to their intention. They have done work of much importance in the medium and have applied it to a wide range of subjects, giving to it the real personal note by which its possibilities are best emphasized.

The desire to impress these possibilities upon the public accounts for the existence of the Senefelder Club, which recently held its eighth exhibition at the Leicester Galleries. This club, which was created for the advancement of artistic lithography, includes among its members most of the British artists who have made a serious study of the art; it maintains a high level of accomplishment and shows year by year work which is both attractive and instructive. By its activities the popular misconception of the limitations of lithography has been greatly modified, because the succession of notable prints which the club has put the artistic qualities of this mode of practice very definitely in evidence and has asserted fully its adaptability to the most serious aesthetic purposes.

In the exhibition the representation of the modern workers in lithography was markedly authoritative, for not only were there contributions from living British artists, but there

were many by foreign workers as well, and in addition examples by men who have done good service to the art in the past. The most striking thing in the show was the series of war subjects by Capt. Spenser Fryse, M. C., who has found in the fighting area material for some splendidly dramatic designs, vigorously handled and finely



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Rockwood

drawn, and distinguished by true nobility of sentiment. But besides there were things of great interest by artists like Mr. John Copley, Mr. Harry Becker, Mr. C. H. Shannon, Mr. Joseph Beckett, Mr. Oliver Hall, Miss L. Blatherwick, Miss E. Gabain, Mr. A. S. Hartwick, and Mr. Frank Brangwyn, the president of the club, and there was work of importance by Whistler, Conder, Manet, Gauguin, Cézanne and others of equal repute.

The variety of the collection and its general atmosphere of serious effort made it eminently worthy of the attention of all students of modern art. Technically the great majority of the works in it were entirely acceptable; they had executive qualities which could be frankly praised and they were not limited in their artistic scope by subservience to any mechanical convention. The freedom of expression which the medium allows to the artists who use it had been fully accepted and had been utilized with commendable discretion. Each of the contributors asserted logically and intelligently the conviction he held about matters artistic, and each accomplished something that represented his own sentiment and his own view of his responsibilities. The result was a gathering of particular significance and one which illustrated the art of lithography adequately and expressively.

AN ABUNDANCE
OF REMBRANDTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Students of the august Rembrandt find this a festive season. Two extensive loan exhibitions, accompanied by expository features seldom offered in conjunction, are installed at the Public Library and the Metropolitan Museum, both freely accessible to the public. The library showing is the larger, consisting of the etchings lent by J. Pierpont Morgan, all fully labeled, and until recently arranged in chronological order, following the approved British Museum custom. Now Dr. Weltenkamp has rearranged the collection entirely, classifying the prints by subject—portraits, Bible scenes, landscapes, and so on—as they are listed in the standard Bartsch catalogue of Rembrandt's works.

Mr. Ivins, curator of prints at the Metropolitan, has joined with Mr. Burroughs, the curator of paintings, in arranging in Gallery 8, Wing J, about 100 choice examples of Rembrandt's art in three mediums: painting, drawing, and etching. Nothing quite like this has ever before been seen outside of Europe. It is commensurate now by the liberality of several of the principal American connoisseur-collectors—Messrs. J. P. Morgan, C. B. Eddy, F. Achelis, S. S. Rosengarten, Felix M. Warburg, Theodore de Witt and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Baerwald, supplementing selections from the museum's own possessions.

The classic masterpieces are here in fine states—"Christ Presented to the People," the "Three Trees," the "Hundred Guilder Plate," "Goldweaver's Field," the "Jan Lutma" and other famous portraits, each accompanied by an admirably condensed typewritten inscription containing the essential information usually buried in costly catalogues, where the people who need it most seldom or never see it. Of even more stirring interest are the numerous drawings and sketches—intimate little studies just as they came from Rembrandt's hand—including details of figures and animals, landscape memoranda, copies after Persian or Indian miniatures, and first rough drafts of subsequently great imaginative compositions.

SEA PAINTING
AND SEA PAINTERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is quite in accordance with the natural order of things that artists of the British school should have made a special study of the pictorial possibilities of the sea and that the total of their achievement in marine painting should be of considerable importance. In the life of a maritime nation the sea plays a part of marked significance and exercises a persistent influence which affects appreciably the national character. It calls into existence a particular sentiment which finds expression in the art of the country and gives distinctive qualities to the work of the painters who concern themselves seriously with the motives that the sea provides. Marine painting to people who live by the sea and know its moods is much more than the realization of a certain type of picturesque subject.

There is, indeed, no class of subject available for pictorial purposes which seems to inspire the painter with more earnestness of intention or which he approaches with a higher sense of responsibility. In the work of the British and Dutch schools, both of which have dealt largely with marine subjects, triviality in the treatment of the sea is rarely found. Some painters have, in both countries, stood forth as indisputable masters in this branch of practice many others have, without reaching the master rank, done work which claims respect for its sincerity of sentiment and soundness of method, but few have forgotten the dignity and grandeur of the sea and misused it as a motive for the merely pretty picture. Even the lesser men who lacked the power to handle properly the material accessible to them have shown that they were impressed by it, and that they felt something of the seriousness of its demand upon them.

Certainly the greatest painter of the sea whom the world has ever seen was Turner. No man has ever grasped more surely the vastness of the sea or has understood better its poetry and its tragedy; no man has felt more deeply its dramatic strength or has responded more sensitively to its beauty; no painter has come nearer to the realization of its wonderful variety or has been happier in his expression of its many moods.

Yet Turner was not, in the modern sense of the term, a marine painter—that is to say, he did not specialize in this particular type of subject. But he looked at the sea, as he did at all the other phases and manifestations of nature, with an amazing acuteness of vision, and with an extraordinary perception of the meaning of what he saw; and, as well, with the most exquisite poetic feeling. Therefore his pictures of the sea, in their large truth of effect, their nobility of sentiment, and their magnificence of poetic generalization, are incomparably greater than the canvases of any other master, and are vastly more convincing.

Of another type of sea painting an entirely adequate illustration is to be found in the works of Henry Moore. His art was not, like Turner's, a splendid abstraction, and it did not insist so strongly upon the poetry of the sea; it was less imaginative and more literal. But it was directed throughout by an exceptionally accurate observation of actual facts, by a thorough knowledge of wave movement, by a highly trained understanding of the action of the sea under different conditions of weather, and by a rare power of realizing varieties of atmospheric effect.

It was essentially the art of a man who had studied intimately the construction and the anatomy of his subject and who knew it in every detail. In a sense, perhaps, it might be described as matter of fact, but its realism was impressive in its remarkable completeness and in the certainty with which it recorded the results of the artist's investigation of nature. Turner subordinated detail to a general impression which was perfectly satisfying in its dignified truth; Henry Moore built up his pictorial scheme detail by detail and made his work true by relating part to part with consummate skill. In their different degrees both men were undoubtedly masters, and from differing standpoints each one was a memorable painter of the sea.

So, too, was another British artist, Charles Napier Hemy. An exhibition of his paintings in oil and water colors which shows excellently the range of his capacity has just been opened in the galleries of the Fine Art Society. It includes a few things which belong to the earlier period of his career, when he painted figure subjects of considerable importance; but mainly it is a record of his achievement as a student of the sea. It was in this direction that he found the fullest scope for the exercise of his powers as a painter, and it was by his work as a marine painter that his position in the British school was determined.

About the distinction of this position there can be today no doubt whatever. Napier Hemy was a painter who knew the sea under all its conditions and who, full in everything he produced, conveyed a full sense of his knowledge, because he had amply the technical skill to make his art convincing. A poet like Turner he can scarcely be reckoned, and he was, on the whole, less varied in his outlook and less attentive to detail than Henry Moore. But the dramatic aspects of the sea made a very consistent appeal to him and he felt strongly its tragedy and ruthlessness; and he was finely observant of those structural realities which count for so much in the presentation of the marine subject. That he was a great colorist cannot truly be said, but in the somberness of color effect which was characteristic of his pictures there was a certain signifi-

cance—the grimness of his manner accentuated the drama in his work. What he has done has every right to be remembered; he has added appreciably to the art of the world.

PITTSBURGH AND
DEMOCRACY IN ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Labor and the utilization of the products of the soil create industry, and industry begets art. It is not inappropriate, therefore, that a successful industrial section should develop, in its midst, an art community. And generally such a community is essentially democratic in its nature.

No better example of this may be found, perhaps, than the position that Pittsburgh has attained in the world of art. As a manufacturing center in iron, steel and glass, it took first place many years ago; today it is one of the art centers of the United States. Here the trail leading from industry to art may be readily traced, for it was the wealth accumulated by Andrew Carnegie in the making of iron and steel that has made possible the establishment of the Carnegie Institutes for the benefit of the people.

One speaks of institutes plurally, for when it was realized that the Carnegie Institute had aroused the love of art in all its varied branches, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, with its modern School of Applied Design, was added to the other munificent gift, so that the people could secure an education in the profession of art.

The Carnegie Institute is controlled by a truly democratic form of government, all of the trustees, including the president, secretary and treasurer, being representative public-spirited citizens serving without compensation. The department of fine arts, under the directorship of John W. Beatty, M. A., an able artist as well as an able executive, is conducted along democratic lines, and its influence is extended to all the people without distinction. The many spacious galleries of art, the hall of sculpture, the architectural hall, all these, at all times, are free to the people, the institute being endowed, so that no expense whatever is attached to the citizens.

One of the most influential means of art education in the community has been the annual international exhibitions of paintings, now discontinued during the war. The standard of these exhibits has been high, and, repeated, he did not specialize in this particular type of subject. But he looked at the sea, as he did at all the other phases and manifestations of nature, with an amazing acuteness of vision, and with an extraordinary perception of the meaning of what he saw; and, as well, with the most exquisite poetic feeling. Therefore his pictures of the sea, in their large truth of effect, their nobility of sentiment, and their magnificence of poetic generalization, are incomparably greater than the canvases of any other master, and are vastly more convincing.

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It was essentially the art of a man who had studied intimately the construction and the anatomy of his subject and who knew it in every detail. In a sense, perhaps, it might be described as matter of fact, but its realism was impressive in its remarkable completeness and in the certainty with which it recorded the results of the artist's investigation of nature. Turner subordinated detail to a general impression which was perfectly satisfying in its dignified truth; Henry Moore built up his pictorial scheme detail by detail and made his work true by relating part to part with consummate skill. In their different degrees both men were undoubtedly masters, and from differing standpoints each one was a memorable painter of the sea.

So, too, was another British artist, Charles Napier Hemy. An exhibition of his paintings in oil and water colors which shows excellently the range of his capacity has just been opened in the galleries of the Fine Art Society. It includes a few things which belong to the earlier period of his career, when he painted figure subjects of considerable importance; but mainly it is a record of his achievement as a student of the sea. It was in this direction that he found the fullest scope for the exercise of his powers as a painter, and it was by his work as a marine painter that his position in the British school was determined.

About the distinction of this position there can be today no doubt whatever. Napier Hemy was a painter who knew the sea under all its conditions and who, full in everything he produced, conveyed a full sense of his knowledge, because he had amply the technical skill to make his art convincing. A poet like Turner he can scarcely be reckoned, and he was, on the whole, less varied in his outlook and less attentive to detail than Henry Moore. But the dramatic aspects of the sea made a very consistent appeal to him and he felt strongly its tragedy and ruthlessness; and he was finely observant of those structural realities which count for so much in the presentation of the marine subject. That he was a great colorist cannot truly be said, but in the somberness of color effect which was characteristic of his pictures there was a certain signifi-

AMERICAN ART IMPORTATIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the report of the Division of Customs on the importations of art into the United States for the year ending December, 1917, the total value of art objects entered in the year was \$17,935,016, a figure most interesting when one considers the present conditions and the difficulties of transportation. For 1916 the figure was \$21,704,359, and in 1915 \$16,707,254. The majority of art objects arrived free from duty. The value of the imports intended for exhibition or presentation to institutions in 1917 was \$320,455. American artists residing abroad entered, free of duty, work to the value of \$127,681, as compared with work to the value of \$1,144,092 in 1916.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victoria has reason to be proud of its support of arts and handicrafts. The Women's Work Exhibition, the first of its kind in the world, was held in Melbourne in 1906. Lady Northcote, the wife of the Governor, acted as patroness and proved herself an active worker.

Australia was one of the first countries to grant suffrage to women, so it was a fitting place to hold such an exhibition, the work coming from women of all nations. At the close the committee, adding to their number a few more leading artists and craftsmen, formed the first Arts and Crafts Society in Melbourne. Miss Mary Chomley acting as honorary secretary, Miss Chomley and the committee worked indefatigably, and from a small beginning the society is now one of the largest of its kind.

There was work for the organizers to do. They realized that it was necessary to create a love for hand-made things. To keep the workers going there must be purchasers, so the society has accepted for membership working and lay members, and holds small exhibitions of different crafts, as well as a large annual one. In this way the work of craftsmen is always before the public, and the taste for beautiful things, with distinction, is being cultivated.

At the large annual exhibitions, work sometimes comes from abroad and from different states in the Commonwealth. It is interesting to note that each State favors one craft more than another. From Tasmania come enameling and jewelry; from Adelaide (South Australia) all kinds of looted leather articles and leather repoussé work; Ballarat, one of the leading Victorian cities, specializes in examples of beaten metals, copper, pewter, brass and excellent designs for carrying out such work.

Pottery has been encouraged by the Arts and Crafts Society, as Australia possesses some of the finest clays known for this work, and several of our potters have produced beautiful work in form, glazing and decoration. Some of the craft workers are doing delightful enameling and jewelry work. One of our past workers was Lady Carmichael, now in India, whose influence was a great incentive to workers. Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. Gilliland, who both studied this craft in England, also Miss McCracken of Sydney, show artistic work equal to that of their fellow craftsmen in Britain or America. Decorative designing and mural decoration has been kept to the fore by Miss Jessie Traill and Miss Bertha Moffat, both members of the council, the latter having decorated some city buildings in Melbourne.

A great interest has been revived by the society in the art of spinning and weaving. The present secretary, Miss Lillian Dunn, whose special craft work is tooled leather articles, has put much time and personal effort into bringing before the public the beauty and charm of hand-woven fabrics for use and ornament. Exhibitions have been arranged from time to time and displays given by men and women working at the spinning wheel, using home-grown wool, and weaving cloth on the hand-made looms. This displays have been most instructive to the public and have helped the craft worker. Raffle making has been stimulated by Mrs. F. Walker, a writer. She developed this industry in an original manner, hand-dyeing her raffia and lately using the stringy bark of the eucalyptus tree (which is fibrous and, when dyed, a pale brown color) in combination with raffia and New Zealand flax. These she plaits and then makes into beautiful molded bowls, baskets, trays, rugs, etc. Mrs. Walker has edited a book on this subject, which is being used in different centers in England, where returned wounded soldiers are taught the craft.

The society is using its influence here to interest the returned wounded soldiers in toy making and hand-weaving. This means active employment. The society is ending its eleventh year and people are realizing what can be done by artists and craftsmen using materials produced in our own country; and adopting its flora, fauna, and landscape as motives for designs.

THE NEW ORLEANS SHOW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A wide variety of methods and works of many new artists has marked the annual salon of the New Orleans Art Association. The work is far above that of average sessions and surpasses even that of last year. Decided improvement in the work of several New Orleans artists is noted. Painters as far away as Boston are represented. Among the new arrivals are William L'Engle, a product of Parisian schools of art, and Albert Worcester of Detroit, whose small landscapes are delicate and deft.

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THE HOME FORUM

Judge Sewall on April Fool's Day

To the Rev. Ezekiel Cheever & Mr. Nathaniel Williams, Schoolmasters in Boston.

April 1, 1708, Feria Quinta. Gentin.—If stated anniversary days for solemn Religious exercises are unwarrantable, without Controversy, anniversary days for sinful vanities are Damnable. If men are accountable for every idle Word, what a Reckoning will they have that keep up stated Times to promote Lying & Folly! What an abuse is it of precious Time; what a Profanation! . . . I have heard a child of six years old say within these 2 or 3 days, that one might tell a man his shoes are unbuckled, (when they are indeed buckled) & then he would stoop down to buckle them, & then he was an April Fool.

Pray Gentlemen, if you think it Convenient, as I hope you will, Insinuate into your Scholars, the deflating & provoking nature of such a Foolish practice, & take them off it.

I am, Gentn. your Servt.
S. S.

Spring

The park is bare;
The year is scant and lean;
The river's banks are desolate;
The air is chill and keen;
But, now and then, a sunny day
Comes with a thought of green.

Amid bleak February's flaw,
Tremulous snowdrops peep;
The crocus, in the shrewd March morn,
Starts from its wintry sleep;
The daisies sun themselves in hosts,
Among the pasturing sheep.

The waters, in their old content,
Between fresh margins run;
The pike, as trackless as a sound,
Shoots through the currents dun;
And languid new-born chestnut-leaves
Expand beneath the sun.

—Coventry Patmore.

"Things destined to live must be contrived to be in seeming conformity to passing fancy, and yet calculated to elevate it. This is the secret of the effect of all works of genius, and this was particularly the cause of the cumulating popularity of the music of Michael William Balfe," writes W. A. Barrett in his "Life of Balfe." "His father taught him the violin and the pianoforte, and the quickness with which he seized an idea—one of his most strongly marked characteristics as a man—was exhibited in his very infancy."

"There is a story told of him by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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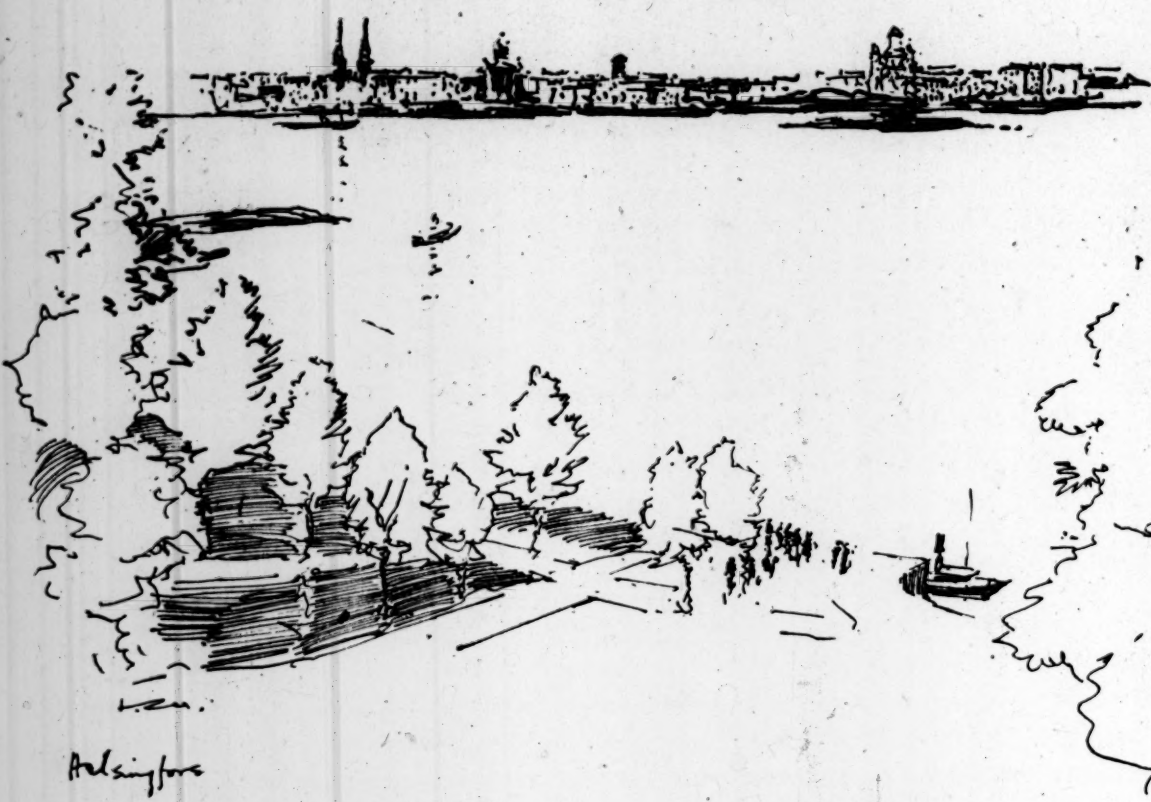
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Finland

If Stockholm may be called "The Venice of the North" Helsingfors deserves to be named "The Sydney of Europe," for truly this Continent does not possess a finer harbor. Two walls of bare granite guard the entrance to the magnificent basin which could hold the entire fleets of the world. It is only through this natural cleft that ships, one at a time, guided by a pilot, can enter its precincts. Not until the

traveler has passed through this natural gateway and by the fortified isles of Socoborg does the town display its fine panorama. Silhouetted against the pale blue northern sky two dominating buildings arrest the eye. From the heart of the town rises the monumental Lutheran Cathedral and to the right of the peninsula, on a little hill, stands the Russian Cathedral like a fairy castle from another world:

crimson walls with snow-white roofs, crowned with a number of glittering golden—real gold—cupolas.

Varied and manifold have been the changes that the town has undergone since it was founded in 1550 by the Swedish king, Gustaf Wasa, yet it was not until 1817, nine years after the great war with Russia, that Tzar Alexander I promoted Helsingfors to the rank of capital in his newly acquired Grand Duchy, an honor till then held by the historical town of Abo, which also, a few years later, yielded its university to the appointed center. The number of inhabitants, at that time four thousand five hundred, has since increased to about two hundred thousand. The new dignity of the place gave rise to an extensive building activity which created one specially magnificent structure amongst the small gray, new wooden houses. It was left to the genius of the architect Engel to design and plan those truly noble and grand renaissance buildings in the "Senate Square." There the buildings of the University, the Cathedral, the Senate, rally round the statue of the beloved Alexander I, who generously contributed to the costs of these works of art. Since then, and especially during the last forty years, the rebuilding and enlarging of the town has continued, producing an architecture which is not less magnificent although quite modern, and indeed original and unique in its style, granite being the material chiefly employed.

Helsingfors, in spite of its size, is in every respect a capital with a big C. It is the center of some of the keenest intellectual, musical and artistic activities in Europe.

one of the wisest princes of modern times, the . . . Prince Consort.

"He noted the great love for music which the English nation possessed, and laid out a plan by which that predisposition might be strengthened. . . . Skilled in the art and practice of music himself, his large-heartedness and broad-mindedness conceived a design which should tend to the augmentation of the pure pleasures of music, especially to those who can recognize the skill employed in the invention of new combinations."

"For Balfe as an acknowledged national composer he always expressed the most lively interest. He admired his genius greatly, and claimed admiration for it from others. If ever England takes proper rank among the musical countries of the world, it will be due to the forethought of this great prince in the project providing the means of musical instruction for the masses."

"As a conductor Balfe was second to none. A singer himself, he knew how to accompany singers. He could cover defects, and increase good qualities, by a manner which Jenny Lind was wont to say no other conductor possessed."

When Nathaniel Parker Willis wrote, in 1835, the letters which were afterward collected under the title "Pencilings by the Way," Americans had not yet made a commonplace of European travel, and the meeting with a great English author was an event to be chronicled with seriousness. So his breakfast with Charles Lamb:

"Invited to breakfast with a gentleman in the Temple to meet Charles Lamb and his sister—'Ella and Bridget Ella.' The essays of Ella are certainly the most charming things in the world, and it has been for the last ten years my highest compliment to the literary taste of a friend to present him with a copy. . . . Who that has read Ella would not give more to see him than all the other authors of his time put together?"

"There was rap at the door at last, and enter a gentleman in black small-clothes and gaiters, short and very slight in person, his head set on his shoulders with a thoughtful forward bent, his hair just sprinkled with gray, a beautiful deep-set eye, aquiline nose, and a very indescribable mouth. Whether it expressed most humor or feeling, good nature or a kind of whimsical peevishness, or twenty

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"The conversation turned upon literature after a while; and our host, the Templar, could not express himself strongly enough in admiration of Webster's speeches, which he said were exciting the greatest attention among the politicians and lawyers of England. Lamb said, 'I don't know much of American authors. Mary, there, devours Cooper's novels with a ravenous appetite with which I have no sympathy. The only American book I ever read twice was the Journal of John Woolman, a Quaker preacher and tailor, whose character is one of the finest I ever met with. He tells a story or two about Negro slaves that brought the tears to my eyes. I can read no prose now, though Hazlitt's sometimes, to be sure—but then Hazlitt is worth all modern prose writers put together.'"

"Mr. R— spoke of buying a book of Lamb's a few days before; and I mentioned having bought a copy of Ella the last day I was in America, to send as a parting gift to one of the most lovely and talented women in our country."

"What did you give for it?" said Lamb.

"About seven and sixpence."

"Permit me to pay you that," said

me, and with the utmost earnestness he counted out the money on the table.

"I never yet wrote anything that would sell," he continued. "I am the publisher's ruin. My last poem won't sell a copy. Have you seen it, Mr. Willis?"

"I had not."

"It's only eighteenpence, and I'll give you sixpence toward it; and he described to me where I should find it sticking up in a shop window in the Strand."

Down in the Vosges
The world is gray,
But far away
The crystal peak
Has caught the sun,
Day has begun
The world to seek.

Somber the trees,
And now one sees
Wild violets. . . .
—Henry Barrelin, (from "Rimes of the Diabes Bleus").

The Simple Heart
The simple heart that freely asks in love receives.—Whittier.

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The Unreality of Matter

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MATTER has been one of the conundrums of the ages. The great majority of mankind have taken its reality for granted, but others have recognized that sense testimony is not to be accepted because it can only give a superficial impression which is altogether wrong. Indeed, that is how the question stands with many today. They perceive that the material senses cannot possibly convey more than relative knowledge and that they utterly fail to penetrate to the mysteries which even the natural scientist says surround the constitution of matter. And where does the natural scientist himself stand? He has in theory resolved matter into energy, and beholds it as mindless physical force. And there is no theory extant which coordinates matter, as energy or otherwise, with consciousness.

The fact is that mankind tends to work at the wrong end of the problem. It has started from the assumption that matter is real, with the result that hypothesis after hypothesis has been put forward to explain what, as Christian Science teaches, is nothing more than the erroneous beliefs of the human mind. On the other hand, since Mrs. Eddy's discovery in 1866, Christian Science has been instructing all who would listen in the truth of the allness of Spirit, thereby proclaiming the unreality of matter and announcing the fact that what goes by the name of matter is a false human concept of a real spiritual idea, which idea is necessarily invariable. "What is termed matter," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 469 of Science and Health, "is unknown to Spirit, which includes in itself all substance and is Life eternal. Matter is a human concept."

The greatest demonstrator of the

unreality of matter was Jesus the Christ. He was conscious to an extraordinary degree of the allness of God, Spirit, and was therefore proportionally aware of the nothingness of matter. It was his spiritual understanding or knowledge of Spirit that forced him, at the early age of twelve years, to discuss the deep things of God with the learned men in the temple at Jerusalem and which caused him to reply to the friends who anxiously sought him there, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Had Jesus not known the illusory nature of matter and the illusory nature, in consequence, of all material phenomena, it would have been impossible for him to have healed sickness instantaneously as he did and to have stilled in a moment the storm at sea. In what have been called the miracles there was no breaking of law, no suspension of law, but in every one of them was manifested a profound knowledge of God, divine Mind, and of spiritual law, through which divine Mind operates. He understood the nothingness of the illusion of material sense, recognized it as error of belief, a lie usurping the place of truth and deceiving mankind into sin and suffering.

So sure was Christ Jesus of the unreality of matter, so certain was he that the human body was one with the human mind, that he actually said to certain Jews who opposed their material skepticism to his spirituality: "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." And what happened after they had apparently destroyed him on Calvary? Jesus raised up his body again in health. Neither the nails nor the spear-thrust could destroy the consciousness which was the image of divine Mind; and it

was that true consciousness of God which for three days combated the illusions of material sense and triumphed over the grave.

Moreover, it was Jesus' spiritual understanding of the allness of Spirit or Mind which enabled him forty days later to rise above the false belief of matter completely, and so to disappear from human ken. Christian Science explains every event in the history of the life of the great Metaphysician, and the explanation is made possible because Christian Science reveals the Mind that was in Christ Jesus. Christian Science teaches the same truth that he taught and heals in the same way as he healed. No one can demonstrate more of Truth than his spiritual understanding of Truth will admit; one can demonstrate the power of Spirit over material belief exactly in the ratio of his knowledge of Spirit.

Sometimes Christian Science is maligned because it adheres to the absolute truth that Spirit is real and matter unreal; and there are those who say that Christian Science does not appear to be making matter less real to mankind. But the fact is that every healing of disease or sin which takes place through its ministrations is a triumph of divine Mind over material belief. Mrs. Eddy says: "The realm of the real is Spirit. The unlikeliness of Spirit is matter, and the opposite of the real is not divine—it is a human concept. Matter is an error of statement." (Science and Health, p. 277.) It is by holding to the truth as embodied in these words that one begins to realize the mythical nature of the human mind and body; and in proportion as the allness of divine Mind and the perfection of man as the image of God is realized, the illusory nature of the phenomena of mortal mind is discerned, with the corresponding destruction of the illusion, and the bettering of health and morals.

What is keeping the world in a state of unrest and strife? It is ignorance of the one Mind. Does not the belief in personal domination also arise from ignorance of divine Mind as infinite? Assuredly it does. The problem which is before the world is the destruction of the belief that matter and material selfhood are real; and Christian Science enables all who become acquainted with its teachings to know that the victory of Truth over false belief comes about as God, divine Mind, is understood and acknowledged to be the only reality.

It would seem that he was dashing wildly and madly at a canvas, so rapid was his work and so intense his feeling, a sure knowledge of the form he wished to produce could be traced in every touch. No matter with what intensity he worked, and he often rushed at a canvas as though his object were to thrust his fist through it, there would be no doubt that it was a elm tree that he wished to represent, and not an oak. He would never set a pine tree where a willow ought to grow, or place chrysanthemums in a lily pond. When he painted a skunk cabbage he knew just where to place it, and when he painted a rainbow it was absolutely right, and all the atmospheric conditions were thoroughly carried out in a truthful manner. To be sure, it might be suggested by just a little touch of light, but it would be in the right place, and the conditions of light would be exactly correct to account for its existence. When he painted a sunrise, it could never be mistaken for a sunset. You feel the cool moisture of the morning. In his sunsets there is no doubt as to whether it is a wet sky or a dry, hot one, because of his cloud forms, which he knew as truly as he knew the trees. Looking at an Inness you instinctively know the kind of day it is."

George Inness

Breakfast With Charles Lamb

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thought to purchase one at the last bazaar. All this while, however, the man in charge of the wretched hostelry has been silently standing at the rickety door waiting for orders. But your first inquiry is "Where are the horses, are they ready?"—aspha kupa and, aspha hazir hastand? The unfortunate necessity of asking this question early will be learned with time, if time exists in almost clockless Persia. Only too often it happens, unless one has taken the precaution to have the animals tied or properly hobbled, that the horses have wandered off during the night to a distance of three or four miles, grazing on the plain. With camels there is perhaps less chance of this, as the wary camel driver has forced his ungainly beasts to lie down in a crowded circle around the bundles of hay that serve as a magnet to keep the nose of the ship of the desert duly pointed toward the fodder pole."

"The intervening time, however, has not been vacant, though darkness still prevails. Our own excellent and

faithful manservant, Safar, who has learned through Western contact the meaning of the word 'hustle' and has caught the enigmatic force of its indefinable spell, has been busy every moment. While you are adjusting your riding leggings, the faithful Safar has an improvised breakfast of some sort ready to be served on the mud floor of the room.

"The bread consists of huge leathern aprons of dough, which I have already mentioned in describing the extraordinary productions that result from a combination of Persian wheat and old Iranian ovens. The loaves are not loaves in our sense, but enormous flat pancakes, two feet long, a foot or more wide, and of the thickness of a griddle cake. In baking they are deftly slapped against the side of an earthen jar or oven sunk in the floor of some dingy living room or of a real Persian bakery in the bazaar. For traveling they are the most convenient article of food imaginable, for they serve not only to be eaten, but

also as a wrapper to fold up the knife and fork, a chicken, sweetmeats, or what not, just as one would heavy brown paper. This Persian bread, called nan or nan, according to the dialect, is generally moist when served and often a bit soggy; but when allowed to grow dry and crisp, it is excellent to the taste.

"Time has all the while been elapsing. The stray horses have been captured, we do not know how far away. Their thin-shod hoofs have a cheery ring as they approach the manzil, or halting place of the caravanserai. . . . As we ride out through the low door of the courtyard, darkness is just beginning to vanish. The gray streaks of dawn now lighten in the horizon. The sky takes on a more silvery hue. Night withdraws her star-bespangled fan and reveals the blush of dawn. The nightingale's song is hushed before the carol of the lark. And out of the cavern of the hills the sun rises in splendor to shed its glory as of old over the ancient land of Iran."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Lesson of the Iron Ramrods

It is a regrettable fact that just at the present moment there should have sprung up, in the United States, a controversy, indeed a heated controversy, over the war. Some controversy there has always been, a controversy which has at times threatened the national unity. But it has generally calmed down as those engaged in it have had time to think again, and have recognized the vital necessity of unity in the present crisis. No doubt there have been faults on both sides, but equally no doubt in any great war it is easy to criticize the party in power. Everybody knows that in spite of determined efforts to maintain harmony, dissatisfaction grew so violent at one time that a change of government took place in the United Kingdom, whilst there have been certain other individual resignations arising out of individual differences. In France, again, there has been a perfect succession of Premiers, whilst in Italy also there has been change. It is not curious, then, that there should be considerable difference of opinion in the United States, but there is this excuse to be advanced for Mr. Wilson's government, which can scarcely be advanced for that of any other country, the excuse that the United States was not merely unprepared for war, but that it did not possess any of the machinery by which wars are made.

It had not, that is to say, any great dockyards like the United Kingdom, or any great arsenals like France and Italy. It was so unaccustomed to making munitions that when, as a neutral, its firms tendered, to the allied governments, for munitions, they found in numerous cases that they were unable to obtain the machinery to fulfill their contracts. Then, again, the American mercantile marine had been for half a century permitted to decay. Therefore when the demand for ships was made, not only was it necessary to increase the existing plants, but it was absolutely necessary to build new plants, and convert ordinary mechanics into shipwrights. These were difficulties that other countries had not experienced in at all the same degree, because other countries possessed numbers of trained mechanics, used to making munitions, and capable of quickly training others to increase the output. For this reason the Government of the United States was entitled to claim special consideration. But unfortunately what has taken place has been something more than an ordinary delay, and has to be accounted for by some other means than a national inaptitude for specific work.

The old shipyards have not done badly. They have doubled their plants, and set to work to turn out a considerable amount of shipping. This is largely true of the Great Lakes, for instance, where a considerable output is still locked up by frozen waterways. It is true in even a greater degree of certain large steel works. Nevertheless, on the whole, the Nation is distinctly disappointed with its own achievement, and is asking how it is that a country which has done such marvelous feats of engineering, and has been capable of such vast business organizations, should be found so largely failing to justify its own reputation in so tremendous a crisis.

Now, curiously enough, the explanation largely is in the crisis. The people of the United States have lived so cut off from the world outside their own borders, that when the war broke out they entirely failed to grasp not only what it meant, but what it amounted to. It has taken the country years to begin to grasp something of the intricate political interlacings which made the incidents of the month of July, in 1914, inevitable. But there was something else that the country failed to understand even more, and that was the tremendous forces which had been unchained, and the colossal preparations which had been heaped up against what Germany has always described as "der Tag." The ordinary citizen of the United States scarcely understood, in the faintest degree, what the British Navy meant, or what the German Army really amounted to. He had hardly begun to comprehend, when the war seized upon his own country, what it means to build a fleet, or to muster, equip, and train an army. And it is perfectly safe to say that he had not the faintest idea of the amount of munitions which could be expended in a single day's fighting. When, consequently, the war came he imagined that he could proceed largely in the leisurely method of the old days. But just as Frederick, or perhaps one should say the old Dessauer, taught Austria the lesson of iron ramrods, and just as Napoleon taught Prussia the obsolescence of the oblique formation, so the United States, in its turn, had to discover that it could not do in a year what it had taken the European nations centuries to acquire a mastery of.

That is the real secret of the failure of the United States, and it is not a failure to be altogether ashamed of. It would have been better no doubt if, when the cloud burst, the country had realized a little more quickly that it knew nothing of the game of war. Then there would have been no time wasted over trying to improve on mechanical masterpieces, like the 75-millimeter French gun, or the Lee-Enfield rifle. After all when a nation is at war the great thing is to get into the war, and not to set to work to make experiments which, if they were going to be made, should have been made before the war. The people of the United Kingdom, like the people of the United States, are rather proud than otherwise that they were not ready for the war, and they hold their unreadiness the greatest proof of their love of and desire for peace. But when the war broke on them they knew enough about fighting to know what war meant, and to be aware that in war, time counts for more than most things. In the United States the government offices imagined that they could settle down to perfecting aeroplane engines and quick firers, with the same deliberateness as if they were plows and farm tractors. The United Kingdom and France, with their centuries of experience, knew otherwise.

Now it is just here that the President's mistake developed. He showed, it is to be suspected, too much

loyalty to his assistants. Every one who knows the President knows one thing, that he gives his confidence slowly, but that when he has given it, it is hard to destroy it. Loyalty is a magnificent quality, but there are moments in the history of nations, when even loyalty may be strained too far. And some of the warmest of Mr. Wilson's supporters labor under the impression, that in more than one instance, his loyalty to his supporters has passed the bounds of wisdom. It is a peculiarly difficult thing to fathom the rights and wrongs of any complicated case, and this does not become less difficult when party feeling has entered into the discussion of it. But, brushing aside the details and the innumerable specific instances of failure which have been so largely in evidence in the debates of Congress, the fact remains that the output of the country has not been equal to what it should have been. It is, of course, equally true that swapping horses in crossing a stream is undesirable, and that even when the swapping is effected without disaster, the new horse often does not exhibit a greater pace than the old one. Nevertheless there are certain offices in the United States held today by gentlemen whose removal would not exactly destroy the confidence of the Nation in the President's ability to see the war through.

The Democracy of the Clean Hands

THE attitude of France with regard to the alcohol question is again to the front in more senses than one. The French Anti-Alcohol League recently announced that its financial and other resources had failed it in its efforts to cope with the so-called cabal of politicians behind the drink interests in France. The leaders are now making a direct appeal to the people of the United States for active cooperation and help. The "very rich and powerful liquor interests," they declare, have been too much for the league. Funds having been exhausted, they are prepared to conduct a campaign in the United States, from every kind of platform, to bring the great need of France home to the American people.

The members of the league will, without doubt, receive a hearty welcome on American soil, and they should be heard in established places of assembly. Today the question of alcohol is nothing if not an international one. If, as declared by prominent Frenchmen, the use of alcohol by the French soldiery has weakened the attacking force and the resistive power of that country, there is not a nation among the Allies fighting in France for the cause of democracy which is not vitally interested in the drink question of France. Canadian and United States soldiers are fighting side by side with the French poilu, and the league would have the powerful cooperation of the women of the United States and Canada who have expressed the desire that their sons, brothers, or husbands shall be protected against drink in the very country which they are most directly striving to liberate.

Aside from the matter of the common wines and beers, there are, in France, plenty of dealers who are making money by obtaining distilled liquors for the troops. Moreover, according to men like M. Jean Finot, the editor of L'Alarme, the French drink traffic is more flourishing and aggressive than ever; alcohol is still the "arch-sacred product," upon which the present ministry dare not lay a finger; it is still considered necessary for national defense; and its production is on such a scale of increase that the French labor output is 50 per cent below that of Germany. It is realized everywhere that France is in the grip of political conditions that call for an immediate and radical change. Owing to the harm which the alcohol vice was causing the soldiery, the British authorities issued a decree forbidding the circulation of alcohol in all those regions occupied by British troops. In common justice this precautionary step was one which the French Minister of War himself should have taken, since the French people themselves have demanded that the sale of alcohol shall be forbidden to mobilized men. Strangely enough, no matter what the nation has done along prohibitive lines, whether in the abolition of absinthe, the appropriation of stocks of alcohol, or the prohibition of imports, the conditions as to drink behind the lines are reported to be as bad as ever. Of reasons there are plenty. In the first place, the hotel, the café, and the brasserie are more or less the centers of life in France, while the inn-keeper is a local oracle whose influence can perhaps make or break a candidate for local office or for the Chamber of Deputies. Then there are the still unassailed privileges of the small alcohol producers, the bouilleurs de cru, who distill liquor from the fruits of their orchards and sell their wares locally free of duty. The anti-drink bill proposing drastic reforms, which has been before the Chamber for months, has been steadily opposed by the liquor interests, and has ignominiously failed to pass.

Sooner or later, however, France is bound to awake to the full measure of her peril. It has ever been the peculiar quality of the French that, when a national danger has threatened, they have shown an ardor and imagination which has made them, in the words of Mrs. Edith Wharton, "the great creative force of civilization." The war is going to end in a "people's peace," to quote the British Labor leader, Mr. Henderson; and a people's peace means the destruction of the enemies within a nation as well as those without. Duty to the individual and to the state is being so sharply defined by the present generation that a nation can no longer afford to be saddled with the vices of its past. New, permanent ideals have been created, and causes like prohibition and internationalism are being crystallized into great words or shibboleths. Patriotism has been extended, until it ramifies into every feature of the daily and national life. There is a crying need for the application of the same rule of conduct to the state as to the individual. The unethical state is becoming intolerable, and the New France, like the New England, and the New United States, will be inevitably compelled to be the Democracy of the Clean Hands.

With the Right or the Wrong

THE Senate of the Massachusetts Legislature is to take up tomorrow for discussion and disposition the resolution, already adopted by the House, ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution sub-

mitted by Congress to the several states of the American Union. The House sanctioned the amendment last week by a vote of 145 to 91. Politically, the membership of the Senate stands thirty-three Republicans to seven Democrats. With the presiding officer, a member of the body, not voting, twenty votes would constitute a majority. From all present appearances, the resolution will receive a probable minimum of twenty-three and a probable maximum of thirty votes.

These figures are based upon the fact that the issue has been stripped of all evasive and confusing proposals and terms and made honest, clear-cut, and entirely unmistakable. The referendum cry has been silenced. The only question before the Senate is the adoption or rejection of the amendment to the United States Constitution which provides for the perpetual prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the boundaries of the nation.

Even with victory apparently within the grasp of prohibitionists in Massachusetts, there should be no relaxation of vigilance and effort. The liquor interests are influential and unscrupulous. They will pull every possible wire and make use of every possible device to postpone the decision. They will resort to underhanded and insidious means of reaching senators, directly or indirectly. Their friends and apologists complain that supporters of the amendment are unjustly questioning the methods that are being employed to delay action temporarily or to postpone action indefinitely. All that supporters of the amendment are saying is that the amendment cannot honestly be obstructed or defeated, and they base this conclusion upon knowledge of the facts. They know full well the Senators who will vote against the resolution from conviction, or with stubborn, though not necessarily dishonest, disregard of State and National sentiment. Some of these men, no doubt, have interests at stake, or have friends who have interests at stake.

Equally clear, among managers of the prohibition campaign, is knowledge of those Senators who are under no moral obligations in this contest, save to the country, the State, their constituents, and themselves. The vote of one of these cast on the side of liquor would be properly questionable. What legitimate partnership, alliance, or friendship could exist between decency and the reverse?

Massachusetts is on the point of asserting its independence of saloon domination, and the man who raises his voice or his hand in opposition must be prepared to answer for his conduct before the court of public opinion. Not in many years have members of the Massachusetts Legislature been afforded a better opportunity than the prohibition amendment has offered them of choosing to side with the right or the wrong.

Tennyson's Boyhood Home

SOMERSBY, in the English Lincolnshire, was Tennyson's native village, and in the parsonage of his father, Dr. Tennyson, most of his early years were spent. Somersby lies in a lovely, fertile hollow, between the rolling uplands of the Wolds and the flat expanse of the Fens of the English Holland. Alfred Tennyson was a child here before Waterloo was fought, but the place has hardly changed since the days when he sat by the tiny babbling "Brook," flowing "on forever" beneath the arch which spans the main street. Locally the stream is the prosaic "Hulton Drain." It is in truth the "filtered tribute of the rough woodland" and serves to drain the district round about. But it was a living friend to young Tennyson, and by its crumbling banks his boyish fancy grew as simply and as naturally as the bordering wild flowers themselves. Near the old mill on the "Brook" he found his setting for "The Miller's Daughter," and it is true of the village and the neighborhood, as of the "drain," that they furnish for his verse the ineradicable impressions which he gained while wandering about these Lincolnshire lanes. The "Moated Grange" is an embattled, ivy-covered mansion next door to his home; the Fairy Wood and the famous wych-elm, which stretched one of its gaunt branches clear across the road and over the roof of a little house, providing many a romp for the Tennyson children, are just outside the village; Locksley Hall is within walking distance; while the house of "The Northern Farmer" is merely over the brow of the hill.

Externally the Tennyson parsonage is a rambling, white brick house with a gabled tile roof, shaded by tall sentinel trees. A short drive leads from a wooden gate to an arched doorway. Opposite is the little church of Dr. Tennyson, but the house is no longer a parsonage. "Farmer folks" live where the Tennyson boys once played, and where Alfred read to his beloved mother and Hallam from Petrarch, Ariosto, or Dante in the upstairs room. The plain folk of the village or the peripatetic butcher or grocer from Horncastle, will doubtless tell you that on warm summer days the "folks up to the house be bothered out of their lives" with people pestering them to look inside. The apartments with which the Tennyson lover is most concerned now have a cheerless and neglected look, having for years been allowed to get out of repair. Of the big dining room Tennyson's father was the architect; that is, he drew the plans and carved the chimney piece, while his rustic fides Achates and man of affairs, Horlins, did the masonry work. Egged on by this remarkable Horlins, the parson had church windows put in, and is said to have carved the stone heads; while it is quite in order to assume that Tennyson's taste for building, in which he later loved to indulge among the Surrey hills, was inspired by the provincial art of the Somersby home. Tennyson's mother's room, upstairs, has been carefully preserved. It is lighted through a balcony window which looks out upon what lovers of Tennyson have dubbed "Poet's Alley," a humble little garden now, shaded by a great copper beech, and ending in a nut grove. "The Moated Grange," next door, is the house associated with the unfortunate Marianna, and must once have been a fine country residence; but it has fallen upon humbler days, having even been known to accommodate excursionists with a cheap meal and, at a pinch, to put them up for the night.

The villagers are a plain, unromantic people, probably

little acquainted with their Tennyson. "Eddication," too, is rapidly destroying the picturesque dialect of which the poet's "The Northern Farmer" is the best example. But Somersby will always be worth knowing, for Tennyson, the child and early poet, is encountered at every turn: the Tennyson who could write

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies."

Notes and Comments

It was moved, seconded, put to a vote, and carried by the Kaiser that the ducal crown of Lithuania should be offered to and accepted by Duke William of Urach, and that notice of this action should be sent to the newspapers for the information of the Lithuanians. The Lithuanians will be surprised.

"PASSING the buck" is a pure Americanism, and one that is entitled to precedence over "Let George do it." It has been practiced in American civil life for many years, and now, it seems, some of the more observant of the men in khaki have discovered its insidious workings in the new army. Thus, as one of them points out in homely verse:

The Colonel tells the Major
When he wants something done,
And the Major tells the Captain,
And gets him on the run.

So started on its way, the "buck" passes from the captain to the first and second lieutenant. Then to the trusty sergeant, and

The Sergeant calls a Corporal
To see what he can see,
So the Corporal gets a Private
And the one he gets is me.

THE French Minister for War, on the proposal of General Pétain, has decided that in future all the departmental assemblies shall be sent, by the military headquarters, a list of the regiments belonging to their districts which have particularly distinguished themselves. It is undoubtedly true that every regiment represents the whole of France, but it is only natural that Brittany, Picardie, Provence, or Gascony should feel particular interest and pride in the deeds of the men of their own towns and countryside. The names of the regiments, with an account of the deeds which have entitled them to one or more citations, will be read out at the sittings of the assemblies. Some regiments have been mentioned four times in dispatches. The Légion étrangère holds the, at present, unique position of having won six citations and of having, consequently, the right of wearing the red fourragère of the Legion of Honor. Two other regiments, who have five citations each to their credit, hope soon to have won like distinction.

EXAMPLES are notoriously stimulative of imitation. When London, at the beginning of the war, turned the offices of the Hamburg-American Line into a recruiting office for the navy that was to maintain the freedom of the seas for the peaceably disposed nations, the touch of inherent irony evidently was not lost upon New York. That city has followed suit, and the office of the same company near the Battery now helps to house the Ship Control Committee and allied organizations. With the sound of patriotic airs quickening their brushes, two painters, swung high over Broadway, put the finishing touches to the conversion of the office by removing from public gaze the last visible reminder that Germany once had a commercial foothold there. As the painters reached the final word of the sign, the notes of the national anthem broke out, and the onlookers watched the letters disappear with heads uncovered.

THE London air raid early in March had its own distinct characteristics. It took place on a starlit night, and was unexpected of the London civilian, who had begun to think of air raids as exclusively an accompaniment to moonlight. Another celestial condition, which is said to have made the English coastline clear to the raiding Gothas, was the northern lights, which were so vivid that the people of Margate and Ramsgate thought there must be a great conflagration at sea. At 2 o'clock at night the northern sky was more brilliantly illuminated than at full moon. It was the most vivid display seen at this latitude for many years.

MISSOURI, not to be outdone by Mississippi, is to hold, in the Opera House of the town of Eminence, about Friday, April 12, 1918, "one of the biggest, best, longest, and prettiest old-time fiddlers' contests that has ever been held south of the Missouri River or west of Mason and Dixon's line." Old-time fiddlers from all parts of the United States are invited to be present, register, and participate. There will, of course, be prizes, and the choicest one, as usual, will go to the fiddler who fiddles the longest without a break in the tune. Those music lovers who have no other engagements for that date might consider Eminence, Mo., about Friday, April 12, 1918.

OBJECTION having been raised by neighbors to his keeping nine cats, a citizen of Niagara Falls, N. Y., threatens to move out of town. Refusing to give the name of the place to which he intends to move, other communities in that part of the State are begging the man's neighbors to withdraw their objections and be reasonable. They are joining in this movement, of course, like some other people of liberal opinion that might be named, the conservatives in regard to prohibition for instance, not because they are fond of cats, but because they would not have restraint placed upon the personal liberty of the cat-owner, provided he keeps his cats where they cannot see or hear them.

WHY, it may be asked again, should it be necessary to catch a suspected German spy in the act in order to prove that he is a dangerous enemy alien? Is the United States in a position to trust suspected spies until they do something to confirm suspicion? Is it, or is it not? If it is, why not close the internment camps? If it is not, why not enlarge and fill them?